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E. Griffiths

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## NOTES ON THE MONTH.

THE present month, of which proverbial wisdom takes kindly cognizance in the old couplet—

April showers  
Make May flowers,

has up to the time we write sadly belied its reputation, and instead of the genial though somewhat treacherous showers, has provided us with a temperature not often surpassed in June or July. Still, such weather is scarcely likely long to continue; and any way it has not yet had time to parch and shrivel the early vegetation, but has rather hurried on the glories of spring with surprising rapidity.

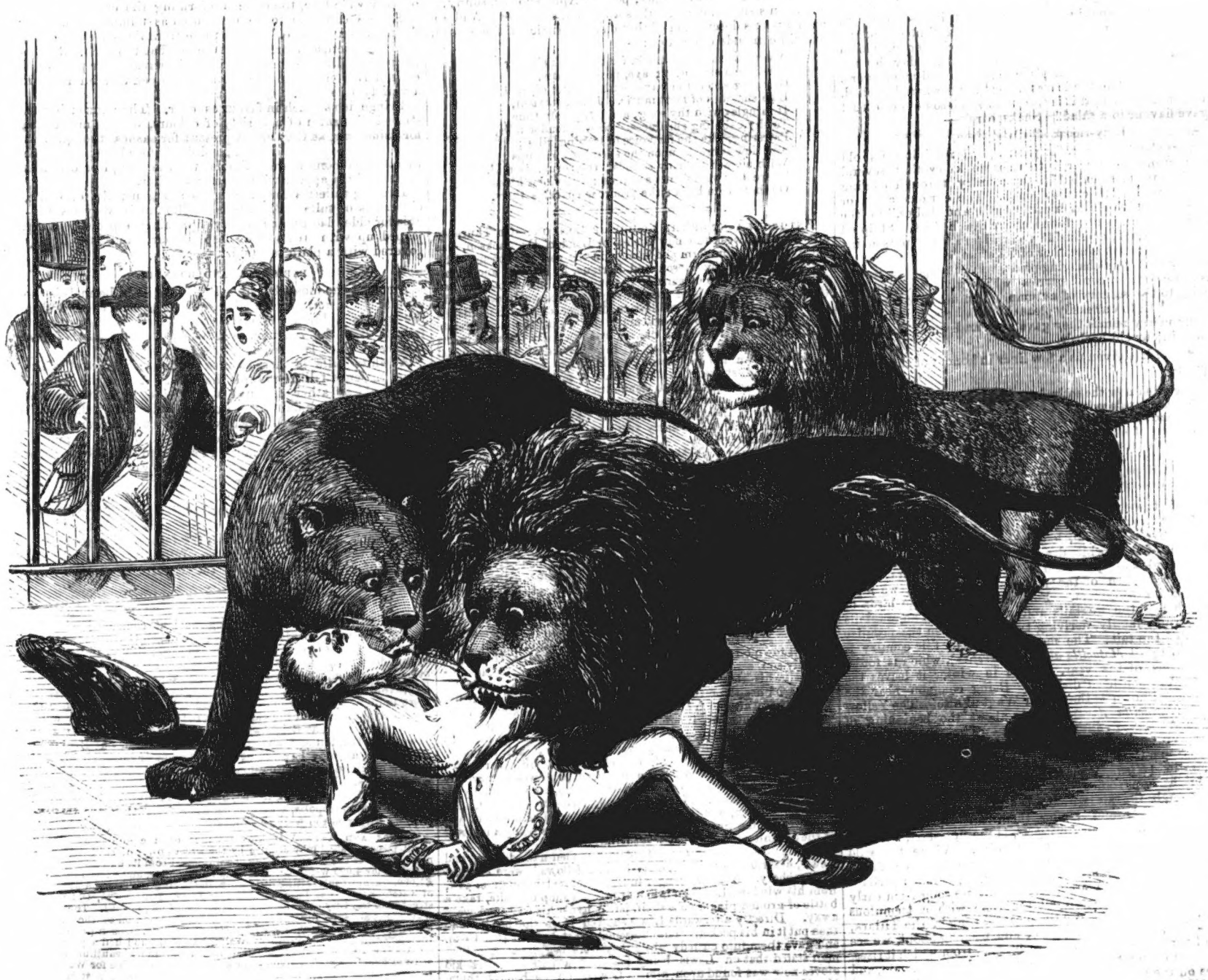
In England the year presents us with few prettier pictures than that which April gives us, in its green fields, with "rustic stiles between the opening of the hedges, where old footpaths go in and out, winding along, until lost in the distance; with children scattered here and there, singly or in groups, just as the daisies are, all playing or gathering flowers."

In the ancient Alban Calendar, in which the year was represented as consisting of ten months of irregular length, this eminently Spring month stood first, and was assigned thirty-six days. In the calendar of Romulus, it had the second place, and thirty days. Then Numa's twelvemonth calendar gave it the fourth place, and credited it with twenty-nine

days only; and thus it remained, till the reformation of the year by Julius Caesar, when it recovered its thirty days, which it has since retained.

April is with us the first genuine flower-producing month, and though the poets have not unfrequently associated Spring with the merry month of May, yet—

When proud-pied April, dressed in all his trim,  
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything,  
The vernal season is truly here. April, despite its wind and rain, is indeed a joyous month, and the very freshness and juvenescence of vegetation gives it an additional charm. Amidst its many smiles we overlook its frowns, though the beginning of the month is often marked, as an old poet, Warton,



SHOCKING DEATH OF A LION TAMER. (See Page 1092.)





reminds us, by cold, damp weather:—

Mindful of disaster past,  
And shrinking at the northern blast,  
The sleepy storm is waning still,  
The morning hear, the evening chill,  
Reluctant comes the timid Spring.

Still, notwithstanding this drawback with which the season is attended, occasionally in England some of the finest weather of the year takes place in April; and at the worst we have an abundance of early flowers, while the woods and fields become vocal with the song of birds.

Many a flower, as a pleasing writer remarks, has now made its appearance which remained hidden while March blew its windy trumpet, and in these green moist shady places the bluebell of spring may now be found. It is amongst the earliest flowers—such as the cowslips and daisies—that country children love to place the bluebell to ornament many an open cottage-window in April; it bears no resemblance to the blue harebell of summer, as the latter flowers grow singly, while those of the wild hyacinth nearly cover the stem with their closely-packed bells, sometimes to a foot in height. The bells, which are folded, are of a deeper blue than those that have opened; and very gracefully do those hang down that are in full bloom, showing the tops of their fairy cups turning backward. The dark upright leaves are of a beautiful green, and attract the eye pleasantly long before the flowers appear. Besides them, the delicate lily-of-the-valley may also now be found, one of the most graceful of all our wild flowers. How elegantly its white ivory-looking bells rise, tier above tier, to the very summit of the flower-stalk, while the two broad leaves which protect it seem placed there for its support, as if a thing of such frail beauty required something to lean upon! Those who have inhaled the perfume from a whole bed of these lilies in some open forest glade, can fancy what odours were wafted through Eden in the golden mornings of the early world. At the end of the month cowslips are sprinkled plentifully over the old deep-turfed pastures in which they delight to grow, for long grass is unfavourable to their flowering, and in it they run all to stalk. What a close observer of flowers Shakespeare must have been, to note even the "crimson drops i' th' bottom" of the cowslip, which he also calls "cinque-spotted!" The separate flowers or petals are called "peeps" in the country, and these are picked out to make cowslip wine. We have counted as many as twenty-seven flowers on one stalk, which formed a truss of bloom larger than that of a verbena. A pile of cowslip "peeps," in a clean basket, with a pretty country child, who has gathered them and brought them for sale, is no uncommon sight at this season in the market-places of some old-fashioned country town. The gaudy dandelion and great marsh-marigold are now in flower, one lighting up our wayside wastes almost everywhere, and the other looking like a burning lamp as its reflection seems blazing in the water. It is pleasant to see a great bed of tall dandelions on a windy April day shaking all their golden heads together; and, common as it may appear, it is a beautiful compound flower. And who was not, in the days of childhood, blown off the downy seed to tell the hours of the day by the number of puffs it took to disperse the feathered messengers. How beautifully, too, the leaves are cut! and when bleached, who does not know that it is the most wholesome herb that ever gave flavour to a salad! Shakespeare's—

Lady-smock all silver white,

is also now abundant in moist places, still retaining its old name of "cuckoo flower," though we know that several similar flowers are so called in the country through coming into bloom while the cuckoo sings. The curious arum or cuckoo-pint, which children call "lords and ladies," in the midland counties, is now found under the hedges. Strip off the spathe or hood, and inside you will find the "parson-in-his-pulpit," for that is another of its strange country names. Few know that this changing plant, with its spotted leaves, forms those bright coral berries which give such a rich colouring to the scenery of autumn. It must have furnished matter of mirth to our easily pleased forefathers, judging from the many merry names they gave to it, and which are still to be found in our old herbals.

Bloomfield has given us a few lines in honour of the flowers of April:—

Neglected now the early daisy lies,  
Nor thou, pale primrose, bloom'st at the only prize;  
Advancing Spring profusely spreads abroad  
Flowers of all hues, with sweetest fragrance stor'd  
Where'er she treads, Love gladdens every plain;  
D-light on tiptoe bears her lucid train;  
Sweet Hope, with conscious brow, before her flies,  
Anticipating wealth for summer skies.

Most of the trees, too, begin to make some "show of green," and the fruit trees are in their full glory, the apple-blossoms, loveliest of all, looking like a "bevy of virgins peeping out of their white drapery, covered with blushes," all the air around being perfumed with the delicious fragrance.

We have spoken of the flowers of the month, we must not forget its songsters. Foremost amongst the birds of the month are the wagtails and swallows. The wagtails are a sprightly family, deriving their name from the peculiar vibration of the tail. The most common in this country is the Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba* or *Yarrellii*), which is found at all seasons of the year, though in winter it leaves the north for the southern districts. Being common near the streams, it is known as the Water Wagtail also. The Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*) appears about the beginning of April, and leaves in September. The Swallows are summer visitors, arriving in April and departing in October. The Chimney Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), and the Martin (*Hirundo urbea*), are both well known, and their bright appearance and quick, graceful flight, as they skim through the air without the appearance of exertion, delight the eye, and render them universal favourites. Amongst the arrivals in April also, is the Redstart, which is fond of building in old walls and ruins. Where the wild wallflower waves from some crumbling castle, or fallen monastery, there it is pretty sure to be seen, perched perhaps on the top of a broken arch, constant at its song from early morn, and shaking its tail all the time with a tremulous motion. We also recognise the pleasant song of the Titlark, or tree-pipit, as it is often called; and peeping about, we see the bird perched on some topmost branch, from which it rises, singing, into the air a little way up, then descends again, and perches on the same branch it soared from, never seeming at rest. We also see the pretty Whitethroat, as it rises up and down, alighting a score times or more on the same spray, and

singing all the time, seeming as if it could neither remain still nor be silent for a single minute on any account. Sometimes it fairly startles you as it darts past, its white breast flashing on the eye like a sudden stream of light. Country children, when they see it, call out—

Pretty Peggy Whitethroat,  
Come, stop and give us a note.

The Woodlark is another handsome-looking bird, that sings while on the wing as well as when perched on some budding bough, though its song is not so sweet as that of Shakespeare's lark, which—

At heaven's gate sings.

Then there are the Linnets, that never leave us, but only shift their quarters from one part of the country to another, loving most to congregate about the neighbourhood of gorse-bushes, where they build and sing, and live at peace among the thousands of bees that are ever coming to look for honey in the golden baskets which hang there in myriads. We hear also the pretty goldfinch, that is marked with black and white, and golden brown, and pleasant it is to watch a couple of them, tugging and tearing at the same head of groundsel.

And they work while they sing, too, for they have no time to lose; a home for the "callow brood" must be prepared, that shall perhaps, unhappily, hereafter be discovered by prying schoolboys' eyes. Thomson has beautifully and graphically described the labours of the feathered tribe at this season:—

Some to the half-hedge,

Nestling, repair, and to the thicket some;  
Some to the rude protection of the thorn  
Commit their feeble offspring. The cleft tree  
Offers its kind concealment to a few,  
Their food its insects, and its moss their nest.  
Others apart, far in the grassy dale,  
Or roughening waste, their humble texture weave.  
But most in woodland solitudes delight,  
In unfrequented glooms, or shaggy banks,  
Steep and divided by a babbling brook,  
Whose murmurs soothe them all the live-long day,  
When by kind duty fixed. Among the roots  
Of hazel, pendant o'er the plaintive stream,  
They found the first foundation of their domes;  
Dry sprigs of trees, in artful fabric laid,  
And bound with clay together. Now 'tis nought  
But restless hurry through the busy air,  
Beat by unnumbered wings. The swallow sweeps  
The slimy pool, to build the hanging house  
Intent. And often, from the careless back  
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills  
Pluck hair and wool; and oft, when unobserved,  
Steal from the barn a straw; till soft and warm,  
Clean and complete, their habitation grows.

The poetry of the month would surely be incomplete did it not make reference to the gay, pelting April shower, sunny as a maiden's smiles, changeful as a maiden's blushes. And so, with a poet's description of that characteristic of the season, we will conclude our notice:—

Away to that sunny nook, for the thick shower  
Rushes on striding; ay, now it comes,  
Glancing about the leaves with its first dips,  
Like snatches of faint music. Joyous thrush,  
It mingles with thy song, and beats soft time  
To thy babbling shrillness. Now it louder falls,  
Pattering, like the far voice of leaping rills;  
And now it breaks upon the shrinking clumps  
With a crash of many sounds; the thrush is still.  
There are sweet scents about us; the violet hides  
On that green bank; the primrose sparkles there.

**ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.**—On Thursday afternoon last week the new Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson, was enthroned with due form and honour in the seat once occupied by Ridley and Laud, by Gibson and Porteus, by Howley and Blomfield and Tait. The ceremony, if not grand and imposing, had the merit of being at least impressively and decorously performed; and not even the most utilitarian member of the Established Church could object to the solemnity by which the new Prelate of this great and important diocese was formally installed in his episcopal throne in the midst of the Cathedral and parochial clergy who own his ecclesiastical rule. The service was not so attractive and striking as that which a few weeks since drew several hundred Londoners to Canterbury; but it had in it at least one feature of interest—namely, that the Bishop so installed has come back by translation from the See of Lincoln to preside over the diocese in which for many years he worked as an incumbent and a schoolmaster.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. CHARLES HOARE.**—A large circle of relations and friends have just sustained a severe bereavement by the premature death, at the age of 49, of the above gentleman, who expired under painfully sudden circumstances, while on a visit with his family to Mr. G. F. Dalgety, of Rock Manor, near Romsey. Mr. Charles Hoare was the son of the late Mr. George Mathew Hoare, of Morden Hall, in Surrey, one of the founders of the Red Lion Brewery in Lower East Smithfield, and collaterally related to the great banking firm of Fleet-street. Mr. Hoare was educated at Rugby, from whence he proceeded to Christ Church College, Oxford. After making the "grand tour," he married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Twyden, vicar of Kilsbridge, Devon, and subsequently applied himself to the management of his father's brewery, of which he lived to be the sole acting partner. Mr. Hoare was at the brewery on Friday, the 2d inst., and left town on the evening of that day to join Mrs. Hoare and his only son, a youth of 18 now at Oxford, who were staying on a visit with his friend Mr. Dalgety, in Hampshire. He was in his usual good health on the Saturday and on Sunday, and about five o'clock in the afternoon on the latter day he was smoking a cigar on the lawn when Mr. Hoare rose from his seat, and, appearing to stumble, suddenly recovered himself for a moment, and again falling forward, instantaneously expired. Medical aid was soon on the spot, but unhappily only to declare that death had resulted from disease of the heart. The deceased, who was very widely esteemed, was a great patron of athletic sports, and especially of the game of cricket. He was himself formerly one of the All England Eleven, and for many years he acted as president and treasurer of the Surrey Cricket Club, as well as being a member of the committee of Lord's Cricket Ground.

At Marlborough-street, on Monday, two men named Hare and Lewis, described as "rough, dirty-looking fellows," were charged with robbery. A cheesemonger in Upper Marylebone-street saw, from his window, Lewis go into a druggist's shop opposite, take a bottle of ground ginger off a shelf, put it under his coat, and walk away. Directly afterwards Lewis showed Hare the bottle, and then put it in his pocket. The cheesemonger then went after them, and gave them into custody while they were begging. A policeman stated that on Lewis being searched a pair of ladies' kid gloves new was found upon him. Lewis said he bought them from Mr. Mansfield said he supposed the prisoner bought them for some lady of his acquaintance. The two men were each sentenced to three months' hard labour.

## THE DRAWING ROOM.

### THE FASHIONS.

The April number of *Le Follet* adds little of importance to the facts with which we have already made our readers acquainted concerning the costumes most likely to find favour in Paris this spring. There is not at present, it states, any material difference between the make of the spring dresses, and those of the present season just passed. The skirts are made very long at the back, and quite short in the front. The pointed body is occasionally seen, although it has by no means usurped the favour which the sash has so long enjoyed. Paniers, tunics, &c., are as much worn as ever. Paniers of a bright or pale shade of satin have a very pretty effect, worn over white tulle or tarlatane.

One favourite spring costume seems to be that formed of plain cachemire, or with the under-skirt embroidered with silk. The shades most in vogue for these dresses are the "Empress" violet, mauve, blue, and pearl grey. They are rendered yet more elegant when completed by an under-skirt of taffetas, of a deeper shade than the dress, or of black; if of the latter, it is trimmed with a large bouillon or wide flounce, but if of colour, with ruffles or very narrow flounces.

Charming costumes are made of shot taffetas—brown shot with black. Black petticoat, with two or three bouillons, having a heading of small ruffles of taffetas or satin; all the trimmings matching the bows, the ruffles, or little flounces. The buttons all black. The basquine should be made long, and looped up at the sides. Sometimes the petticoat is striped, and the rest of the toilette of black taffetas.

The prettiest and most economical costumes may be made with a petticoat of a woollen material, with satin stripes—green and black, brown and black, &c.; the basquine or robe of black taffetas being looped at the sides in paniers, trimmed round with lace or a flounce of taffetas. Open body, with wide revers—that is to say, cut from the shoulders and rounded behind. Waistcoat of the same material as the underskirt. The cuffs and revers to match. This style is extremely pretty made entirely of taffetas—for instance, the petticoat, revers, &c., of green, violet, or blue.

The wide sash is sometimes replaced by bows of different materials. If the costume be of satin and taffetas, the bows are of the same, even if of two colours; this is only when the colours are a deep shade. The bows are placed in rows—four at the top, five or six in the next, and the last row is formed by bows of a different shape, forming a kind of fan.

Cherushes, or wide fan-shaped trimmings of gauze or lace—recalling somewhat the Elizabethan frill—are often worn to complete the low bodies. Hitherto they have been merely worn as evening dress, but it is said they will be fashionable with the spring toilette. We find the dinner and evening dresses are made, for example, opened in front, with a revers of very wide lace, the same lace forming the cherushes.

Ruches continue to be much used as trimming—heading flounces—or guipure. Usually these trimmings are put on in tablier fashion, and forming a large pouff at the back. Besides ruffles, bouillons, bows of ribbon in wreaths, or pouffs and ends of ribbon forming a sash are employed to trim robes in a variety of styles.

Fringe is as much in favour as ever. The gauze ribbons, striped with satin of a variety of colours, will be much used for trimming, as they are at present for sashes, though both these and those of plaid will possibly, before long, give place to other ribbons more suitable to the brighter coloured dresses which appear with warmer weather.

Evening toilettes for young girls are generally of white, either silk or tulle. Black tulle bouillonne is very fashionable for older ladies, and is very becoming, especially when pooped up with roses of a deep colour, and just lightly covered with a plain tulle skirt.

### PARIS HATS AND BONNETS.

Amongst the most charming Paris models in bonnets is one of black lace, forming a diadem, quilled at each edge, and in the middle a branch of myrtle with long flexible wreath falling over the chignon, and white aigrette at the side. Barbes of black lace fastened by a bouquet.

A white tulle bonnet, covered with small bows of white satin, the ends falling towards the back. Across the front a curled white feather, fastened at the side by a bouquet of moss roses or pink daisies. Strings of white satin, edged with a ruche of tulle, and fastened by a bouquet of flowers.

A bonnet of pink tulle malines and blonde to match, making a diadem very much raised, and trimmed with a feather the same colour. At the side a bow of pink silk, from which falls a white aigrette with a black head. Strings of blonde and tulle, fastened by a bow.

A diadem of blue tulle, trimmed with a bow of gros grain the same colour, and a wreath of myosotis across the top of the chignon, and a veil of tulle in the form of a scarf tied at the back, the long ends falling gracefully over the chignon. Strings of gros grain, edged with a bouillonne of tulle, and fastened by a bouquet of myosotis.

**BENJAMIN HIGGS.**—A distressing incident connected with the remarkable case of Benjamin Higgs (late of the Great Central Gas Company) was the recent death of his mother, hastened, it is said, by the deep grief she felt on hearing of the fraudulent conduct of her son. She and her husband formerly kept a public-house at Brightwaltham, a village near Newbury, in Berkshire, which they were induced by their son to leave and take up their residence in town. The remains of the old lady were interred on Monday week in the churchyard at Brightwaltham, and a detective officer went down from London and was present at the funeral, but Benjamin was absent, as may be presumed, and the officer returned without having obtained any information that would give a clue to Higgs's whereabouts. Higgs was very well known in that neighbourhood having lived there during his boyhood. He quitted Brightwaltham for the metropolis, where he obtained a clerkship, and his subsequent career is too well known.

**SCIENCE AND ART.**—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require and have it forwarded with perfect safety.



## THE GARDEN.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

**AURICULAS** should be carefully shaded during bright sunny periods. This is best done by means of thin calico, stretched upon a slight framework, and fixed sufficiently high above the plants not to impede the free current of air which is needed around them at all times. Polyanthus are pushing up their flower spikes very irregularly and prematurely. Where late displays are in contemplation, it is possible these may yet be secured by pinching the buds carefully back as soon as perceived. Hoe over or otherwise loosen the caked surfaces upon all Ranunculus, Tulip, and Anemone beds, &c. In a general way it will be necessary, in all instances where neatness is aimed at, to hoe and rake over the surfaces of herbaceous borders, or others of a permanent character, which have already been dug, as they have become somewhat green, and require such attention.

Hardy annuals sown in cold frames, to get them rather earlier than others sown out of doors, may be now transferred to their permanent quarters, and make room in the frames for tender subjects. Edgings of variegated Mint and variegated Arabis can be divided and replanted. Where compact edgings of the latter already exist, it will not be wise to disturb them, but the former had best be taken up and replanted. It will grow with a greater degree of regularity, and be better altogether than if left untouched. Stools of Chrysanthemums may still be divided, and the suckers potted if sufficient cuttings have not been struck. The common alpine Auriculas can be raised readily from seed sown in much the same way as Polyanthus. Select a border shaded on the south side with a wall. Mark out a bed, make the surface very fine, and then sow the seed. If the border is dry, give it a good soaking of water before sowing, and keep it nicely moistened afterwards. Cover the seed very slightly, and then place a layer of moss over the surface until the young plants are nicely up. A south border exposed to the full blaze of the sun will not do for a seed-bed. Top-dress beds of Pinks and Pansies with an equal proportion of rotten manure and leaf-mould.

## PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

**Conservatory.**—Where the borders are edged with the pretty dwarf Lycopodium denticulatum, this is a good time for taking them up and replanting them. When left over a year without attention, the band gets straggling and out of shape. Take up the whole of the border, prick in a little leaf-mould and sand, and then replant little tufts about three inches apart. A quicker way, though not so good, would be to simply cut the lycopod close to the ground, and sprinkle over the remaining part a thin layer of fine dry sifted soil and sand. A watering through a rose will soon wash the fresh stuff down to the roots, which will speedily establish themselves in it.

**Greenhouse.**—Hard-wooded plants of every description must be very carefully watered. Surface watering is of no use. Always give sufficient to wet every particle of soil in the pot, or give none at all. Azaleas, Ericas, Polygalas, will assuredly perish if they are tampered with at the roots in this way. Repot young stuff. Soft-wooded subjects now need growing on, for they never make much of a display when starved and stunted at this stage of their existence. Shift Kalosanthos, and increase the water supply. Double Petunias are admirably adapted for the conservatory when grown well, though it is seldom we see justice done to them. Pot them in good fuchsia compost, and keep close to the glass and well stopped back; the plants will then take the form of dense specimens about nine inches in height. Pot off fuchsia-cuttings and annuals from seed, and shift on those which have filled their pots with roots. Shade slightly through the hottest part of the day.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

The greatest activity must now be going on in this department. Keep the hoe at work amongst growing crops, for if the weeds are once allowed to get ahead now and seed, the labour of keeping them down during the summer and autumn will be increased tenfold. The crops will also be largely benefited by the surface-stirring. Plant out from seed beds and frames cabbages, cauliflowers, and lettuces. Cabbage varieties of the latter which have stood out all the winter, may be blanched by turning flower pots over them. Though it is not too late to sow and plant many crops advised to be got in within the last three weeks, the earlier they now receive attention the better. Bear in mind that it needs as much labour to sow or plant crops a month behind-hand as it does at the proper time, with perhaps not more than half the returns.

## FRUIT GARDEN.

Rux the hoe amongst the strawberry plants to destroy the weeds, and then lay a mulch of long litter between the rows. The rains will watch its goodness down to the roots of the plant, and leave the straw high and dry for protecting the fruit from the dirt. This should be used in preference to the short grass, for the latter sticks to the fruit in wet weather, and is nearly as bad as dirt, besides frequently imparting a disagreeable flavour to the fruit. Go over the raspberry plantations and thin out the suckers, which are now pushing up fast. If left too thick much longer, the whole lot will grow up weakly, and the thinning out take up double the time. Trees planted late in the spring or on hot sandy soils had better have a mulch of well or half rotted manure. It will help to retain any moisture applied to the roots double the time it will do if not mulched, besides keeping the roots

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffring with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it cools the child; it softens the gums, allays inflammation, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.

The title of a neatly written comedieta by Mr. John Daly, called "A Roving Commission," which has been received with favour on its production at this theatre, may be presumed to refer to the eccentric mission of a certain Mr. Godfrey Cordial, who, not being recognised at home on his return after long travels, takes advantage of his incognito to make love to his own sister. It seems that two objects are to be served by this unusual proceeding—the first being to read his kinswoman a lesson for her too hospitable reception of unknown suitors; the second to ascertain the state of her cousin's affections, who lives under the same roof with her, and to whom he is secretly attached. This trifle, besides presenting Miss Burnley and Miss Bishop to advantage as the representatives of the two cousins, furnishes Mr. Dewar with a suitable opportunity for the display of his humour in the character of the roving commissioner.

The burlesque of "Claude Duval" retains its popularity, which is mainly attributable to the excellent acting of Miss M. Oliver in the principal part.

## GLOBE THEATRE.

Those elaborate pleasantries, at once extremely long and extremely broad, which find their proper home at the Theatre of the Palais Royal, and which, bearing the title of "Comedy," exhibit persons ostensibly belonging to ordinary life, but going through adventures only possible in the atmosphere of pantomime, have rarely found favour when transplanted to the London boards. The English understand the grotesque vicissitudes of clown and pantaloons, and they understand short farces in which possible events and personages are violently caricatured; but a piece that has a complicated intrigue, and a sort of comedy basis, and yet constantly taxes the credulity of all beholders, is past their comprehension. When common sense is consulted one people agrees tolerably well with another; but the rules that determine the appreciation of absurdity appear to be national, conventional and arbitrary.

Mr. T. W. Robertson, taking in hand a piece of the Palais Royal school, has proved more fortunate than his predecessors, since the *Breach of Promise*, as his version is called, was the cause of uninterrupted hilarity when brought out at the Globe Theatre on Saturday night. The principal personages in the piece are Honor Molloy, an Irish dressmaker, and her sweetheart, Phillip, who bound to her by a promise of marriage is so far perverted by a sudden accession of fortune as to contract another engagement in a higher quarter. But if Phillip is inconstant, Honor is not; and as strength of will and intellect are entirely on her side, she proves victorious in the end, and becomes the wife of the faithless swain, although she does not commence strategic operations till the evening immediately preceding the day that is to unite him to the stately Clementina Ponticopp. During the first act she contrives to keep him locked up in her room, so as to hinder him from taking part in a ball given by his intended father-in-law in honour of the approaching nuptials; and, in the second act, when he has escaped and has joined the wedding party, she suddenly appears in the midst of the assembled guests and creates general terror by assuming various forms of madness. Phillip is, at last, cajoled and frightened into marriage with Honor, while Clementina consoles herself by espousing Achantas Crooble, a well-looking young gentleman, who has always been his scapegoat.

Though the broad situations in which this piece abounds, and the effect of which is heightened by the intense spitefulness of Miss Maggie Brennan as Honor, and the abject terror of Mr. J. Clark as Phillip, have proved thoroughly successful, we do not recommend many other ventures in the Palais Royal lottery, save in the case of short farces. The modifications made by Mr. Robertson in adapting the piece from the French are, however, judicious, and the extravagant comedy being safely launched may prove a cause of laughter for some weeks to come.

During the year 1868 twenty-two original operas were produced in Italy.

MIDLE NILSSON and her singing master, M. Wardel, have just received diplomas stating that they have been elected members of L'Académie de Stockholm.

MADAME ALBONI has consented to sing in London, in Rossini's *Mossé*, at the terms mentioned some weeks ago that she had accepted from M. Bagier, namely £120 a night.

MR. LONGFELLOW is still in Naples. The climate agrees with him so well that he intends to stay longer than he had anticipated.

A WONDERFUL violinist is creating a sensation in Paris. His name is Bartoloni, a Roman by birth. He recalls by the *furia* of his execution that of Paganini.

It is announced in Dublin that the Queen, at the instance of the Premier, has bestowed a pension of £100 a year on the widow of William Carleton, the Irish novelist.

MIDLE ARTOR is engaged to be married to a Spanish gentleman of good family, who has been singing with his *fiancée* at Moscow during the past season at the Italian Opera.

A WONDERFUL horse, which rides through flames from the stage to the flies with a young woman on its back, is to be a forthcoming attraction at one of the metropolitan theatres.

A MARRIAGE is announced to take place between M. Ullman, the artist, and Midle. Dreyfus, the daughter of the banker who has lately gained the sum of 100,000*fr.* at the lottery of the city of Paris.

MR. HARDWICK, the architect of Lincoln's Inn Hall and Library, has, after a long and honourable service in his profession and the Royal Academy, determined to surrender his seat as R.A.

MARRIAGE OF MR. CORRI AND MADLE. GILLIES.—On Wednesday morning last week Mr. Henry Corri, director of the Grand English Opera Company, now on a tour in Scotland, was married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Dundee, to Madle. Ida Ghita Gillies, *prima donna* of the company.

According to the *Orchestra*, Her Majesty's Theatre will certainly not be opened the present season. The interior of the theatre accommodates a few less than the old structure. The stage, however, is considerably lengthened, and all the occupants of every box will have a clear view of the stage.

A DRAMATIC company is being organised among some of the most popular performers of Spain, for a professional tour to

the chief towns of France, including Paris, under the direction of Mme. Llanosde Bremon. They are to commence at Bayonne this month.

THERE is no doubt now, we are informed, that Midle. Nilsson will appear at Covent Garden, matters having been satisfactorily arranged; but we are not to have *Hamlet* this season. Her Majesty's will be opened in the autumn for Italian opera, under the combined management.

MR. WOOLMER will, probably, contribute to the Royal Academy his statue of "Ophelia," companion to the Elaine, which was shown last year. Also, busts of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Bartle Frere, of Bombay, Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington and Charles Darwin, of "The Origin of Species."

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has recently given sittings for a full-length portrait, which had been commissioned by certain "Laymen of the cities of London and Westminster," for presentation to the see of London (as an heirloom) in recognition of his grace's valuable services—both to the Church and the public—during the twelve years he presided over the diocese. The portrait is being painted by Mr. Sydney Hodges.

THE LATE LORD FARNHAM'S COLLECTION.—The sale of the valuable collection of works of art and objects of vertu formed by the late Lord Farnham, removed from Farnham, Cavan, was concluded on Saturday, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King-street, St. James's, and realized good prices. The whole, including the fine art portion of the library of Lord Farnham, realized upwards of £5,000.

THE following letter has been addressed to the editor of a daily contemporary:—Sir, I shall feel obliged if you will permit me to state that the differences between the direction of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and myself have been satisfactorily arranged, and that I shall have the honour of appearing at that theatre early in May.—Your obedient servant, Christine Nilsson. Paris, April 8, 1869.

M. JHANNEL has been investigating the poisonous quality of certain gummed envelopes inwardly coloured green for the purpose of rendering them opaque. He examined a number bought at different shops. After washing them in distilled water, and then treating them with ammonia, he ultimately obtained arsenite of copper in the proportion of two and a half grains for each envelope. Of course, in moistening only the gummed part the portion introduced into the economy is absolutely infinitesimal; still, the action often repeated may ultimately have injurious effects.

THE famous lecture delivered by the late Artemus Ward at the Egyptian-hall has been got ready for simultaneous publication in London and New York. Mr. T. W. Robertson has written an introduction to his friend's book; and the panorama, which the humorist used to criticise in his own strangely merry way, will supply thirty-six full-page illustrations to the work. A curious attempt has been made in printing to represent, by spacings and types of different sizes, the peculiarities of the lecturer's voice. The book will be uniform in appearance with Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads."

AT Vienna a few days since a young man penetrated into the dressing-room of the Opera-house. Arriving at the cabinet of the director, he compelled that functionary to listen while he sang two *morceaux*, and then expressed his astonishment that he was not immediately engaged with enthusiasm. He then followed two actresses on to the stage, all the while singing and demanding why he was not engaged. The next person he met was seized by the collar and wrist whilst he sang two *morceaux* from *La Juive* for his especial edification. Having sung himself completely out of breath, he was seized and carried outside the theatre. The next day he precipitated himself from the sixth story of a house and was killed.

THERE are rumours of more new theatres. The Polygraphic-hall is to be turned into a regular playhouse, for the performance of drama and burlesque, next May. The theatre will be considerably enlarged and very much improved. It opens under the management of Messrs. Bradwell and Field. The St. James's, as we have already hinted, is to be pulled down and rebuilt, as far as its internal arrangements are concerned, and will open in September, under Mrs. John Wood's management, for legitimate comedy and burlesque. Mr. Brough has already been engaged. Mr. Toole will probably join the company. The Oxford Music-hall is also, it is said, to be a theatre. It is still stated that Mr. Reade is building a large and handsome theatre in Brompton-row; and many assert their belief that Mr. S. Parry contemplates again building an establishment of this kind.

FRENCH PLAYS AND OPERAS.—The third of the London series of French plays under the direction of M. Raphael Felix, manager of the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, is to commence at St. James's Theatre on Monday the 26th inst., and will be continued every evening until the last Saturday in July. The company for the performance of comedy is chosen from the *corps dramatique* of the Porte St. Martin, with the addition of the eminent comedian, M. Lafont. In the selection of the repertory of pieces to be represented care will be taken that they shall comprise the most popular dramas of the best authors, and the majority of the works in question will have the attraction of novelty, not having been heretofore performed in this country. Early in June the opera season will begin, again introducing Midle. Schneider, who will be accompanied by the celebrated tenor, M. Dupuis, and other singers of celebrity. There will be a complete operative company, with enlarged band and chorus to give effective interpretation to the most popular of M. Offenbach's works, including, among others, "Barb Bleue" and "Orphée aux Enfers." The dramatic season will be inaugurated with the production of George Sand's four-act comedy, "Le Marquis de Villemer."

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Fonts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimate on application.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.—TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A clergyman, whose son has been miraculously cured of deep consumption, desires, in gratitude, and for the benefit of the afflicted, to send full particulars of the remedies used in his son's case, so that all may participate in this presidential discovery. Sent by post to any address free of charge. Address, The Secretary, 48, George-street, Portman-square, London.—ADVT.



## TOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

We have by the aid alike of pen and pencil, enabled our readers, to follow pretty closely the route of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Egypt, and this week we give several engravings illustrative of their run to the Crimea; before we proceed to Russia, however, we should like to mention at least one interesting and important result of the royal visit to Egypt. It is much to the credit of the Viceroy that, in opposition to the wishes of many of his people, and it may be said, moreover, in contravention of the traditions of his and their religious and social life, he has steadily made war against slavery. The Koran accepted and enforced the code of the Old Testament with regard to slavery, and a true Mahomedan cannot regard the "domestic institution," as the Americans of the extinct Southern slave States used to denominate it, with any feeling of abhorrence, for the thing is sanctioned by the law of the Prophet; to him it is based upon the Word of God. Bishop Seabury and others, indeed, enforced the same views in learned and logical works, the deductions of which were somewhat rudely falsified by Grant, Sherman, and others, who used very pointed arguments against them. Slavery has been abolished in name in Egypt. Any slave who can escape to a police post may claim and receive his or her liberty; and even under the old law every slave became free after seven years of bondage. But everyone knows that there is a real slave trade going on in the Nile Basin, and that notorious scoundrels, who call themselves merchants, systematically trade in human beings, who are torn away from their homes and families by armed bands of miscreants or by the native chiefs, who are incited to commit the most horrible offence against humanity that man can perpetrate by the profits in money or kind these merchants supply. The efforts of the Viceroy to reach these wretches have not been successful, and, as Nubar Pasha told the Anti-Slavery Association in London, the protection afforded to these precious "merchants" by the European flags under which they sail—for the Nile is their high road—form one great impediment to his success. When Sir S. Baker, in a conversation with the Viceroy, propounded his views on the question of the Central African slave trade, His Highness expressed his concurrence, and before the Prince of Wales started for the Nile a conversation was held in which the Khedive expressed his desire to have the personal aid of Sir S. Baker in putting an end to the slave trade by the only means which can be effectual for that meritorious purpose. The wild and savage tribes which infest rather than inhabit the Nile Basin are under various chiefs, who are in constant hostility; but they are not able to oppose a regular force. The Viceroy claims the right to extend his power up and over the whole of the Nile Basin, and there can be no reason to contest it. But in order to establish his authority force will be necessary, and the Khedive has resolved to equip a corps of horse and foot, to provide steamers and boats for the navigation of the Great Lake, and to put Sir S. Baker, with power of life and death, and with *carte blanche* as to *matériel* and *personnel*, at the head of the whole expedition. The intrepid traveller has accepted the mission on terms which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales interested himself to make substantially handsome, and he has already entered the Khedive's service, and will set out on the expedition, the success of which is so much to be desired in the interests of humanity and civilization, in the month of August.

The following telegrams will show the latest movements of their royal highnesses:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.—The gala ball at the British Embassy last night, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was a splendid success. The Sultan, the Minister of State, the diplomatic body, and the *élite* of society in Constantinople were present. To-night there will be a gala performance at the Opera, which will be attended by the Sultan and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present at an English cricket match to-day. An official dinner will be given by the British Embassy this evening. Their royal highnesses will pay a visit to the Grand Vizier to-morrow, and lunch at his residence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The Prince of Wales and suite will start this afternoon for the Crimea, after partaking of luncheon in the Palace of the Sultan. Great preparations for their reception are being made in Russia.

We this week give a series of illustrations of the Royal Tourists which will be interesting to our readers. The port of Buyukdere is beautifully situated about fifteen miles from Constantinople, and from here embarked the Turkish contingent for the Crimea in 1855. Forts Nicholas and Constantine were the difficult batteries which the combined fleets had to silence in the memorable Crimean War. The monastery of St. George will doubtless receive a visit from the Prince and Princess. We also give the Ordnance Wharf at Balaklava, and "Doing the Oriental," which the Royal party have really done during the tour.

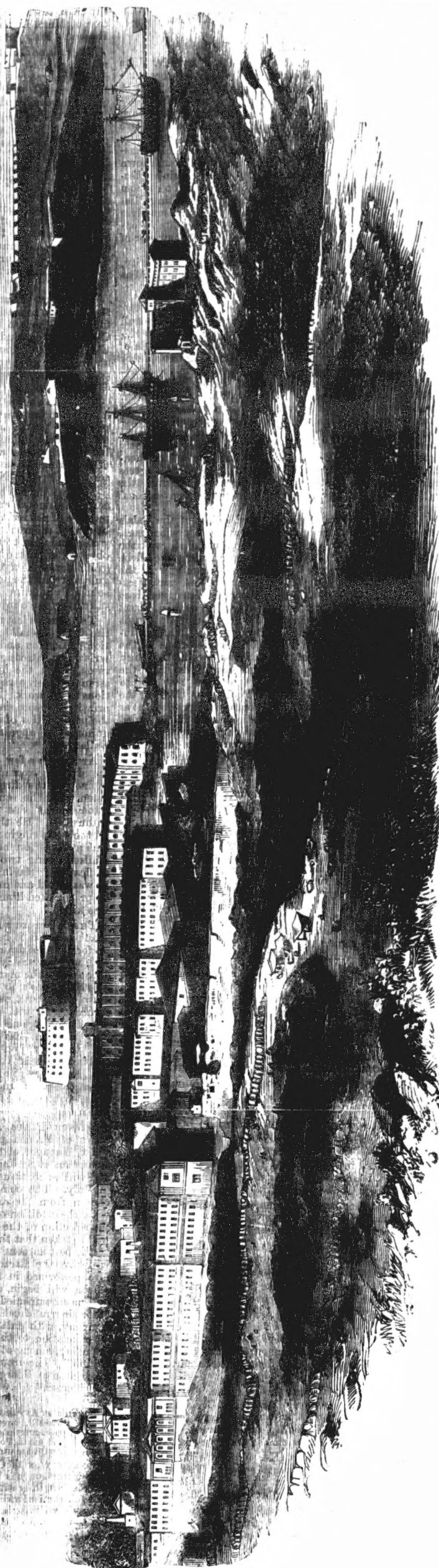
## SHOCKING DEATH OF A LION TAMER.

THE fearful occurrence which we have endeavoured to depict in our first page illustration, has taken place on the Continent at Bailleul. A troupe of performing lions had been visiting the place. On the night of the last performance the lion tamer was suddenly taken ill, and in order not to disappoint the public the director of the circus, M. Brennet, notwithstanding the opposition of his friends, was rash enough to undertake the *dompteur's* part. M. Brennet entered the cage, and succeeded for a time in making the lions go through their performances; but when it came to the close, which consists of giving the animals raw meat, the director lost courage, and instead of keeping a firm eye on the animals, as tamers are wont to do, he trembled and made for the door of the cage. This sealed his doom. A large lioness was the first to pounce upon him, and in a few minutes the rash, unfortunate man was torn to pieces.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.—"Mrs. Medhurst has already done 'some work, including hemming and felling, with the sewing machine, which gives great satisfaction.'"—Rev. T. W. MEDHURST, 4, Matilda-place, Strathbungo, Glasgow, Dec. 3rd, 1858. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

The Silent Sewing Machine is the only practicable one for family use, being the only one so simple, well made, and reliable, that it can be used by any one, will last a generation without repair, and be always in order. Sewing Machines by other makers taken in exchange at their market value. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE EAST—THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE HARBOUR OF SEBASTOPOL—FORTS CONSTANTINE AND NICHOLAS.





## COD FISHING IN THE NORTH SEA.

We give on page 1096 a large engraving, from a fine picture, of the above subject. The vessels engaged in the regular cod fishery are large smacks, strongly built. The largest fleet, and best equipped, sail from the Thames, mostly from Greenwich, Gravesend, and Barking. The fish are always taken by what is termed hand-lining or long-lining. These lines are of immense length, and have attached to them short pieces of line, with baited hooks, as will be seen from our engraving. The fish, on being taken from the hooks, are placed in the bottom of the boat, plug-holes are opened to let in the water, or the fish would die. The water is then baled out again as fast as it rises above the fish.

## TERRIBLE SCENE.

THE *Chicago Tribune* gives the particulars of a terrible scene which occurred on the 26th ult. in the Cook County Gaol. In one cell there were five young coloured men, named George Washington (No. 1), George Washington (No. 2), Benjamin Wilson, John Williams, and Charles Pile. They were accused of various crimes, ranging from burglary to petty larceny. In accordance with the rules, or in absence of any rules, the prisoners were allowed to smoke among the straw bedding, and other combustible materials that make up the contents of the cells. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Pile lit his pipe and threw the burning paper upon the bed, and the straw caught fire. His companions remonstrated with him, but he coolly remarked, "Let it alone; let the d—d gaol burn up." He had no sooner given utterance to the expression than the bed presented a sheet of flame. The prisoners confined in what the reporters call the "little five by six holes," generally deprive themselves of all clothing but their pantaloons, and in this state were the inmates

## BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—£1,000 DAMAGES.

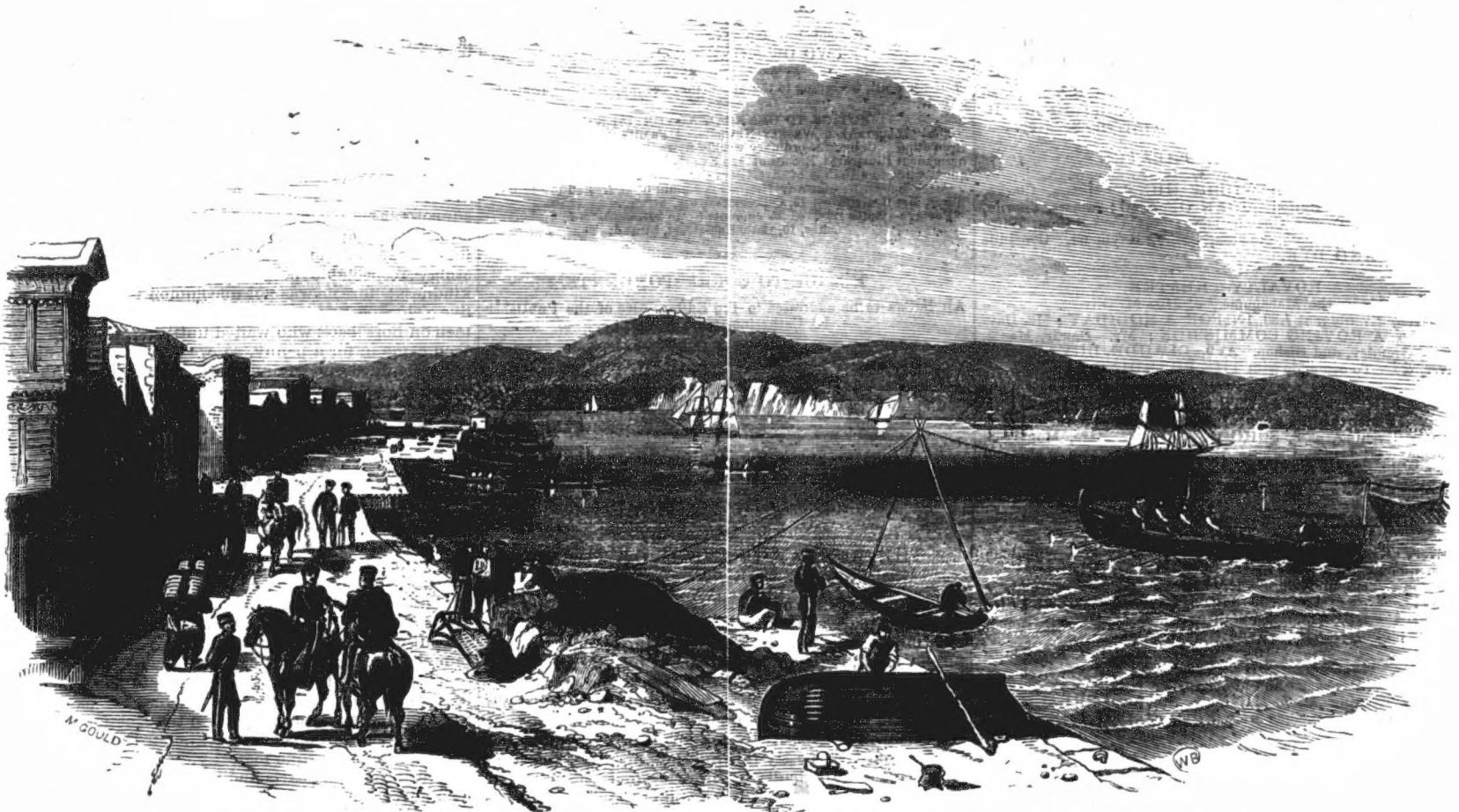
In the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, on Tuesday, the suit of "Challis v. Hargreaves" was tried. It was an action in the Queen's Bench for breach of promise of marriage. Judgment was allowed to go by default. The damages were laid at £2,000. Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Beresford), appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Tindal Atkinson for the defendant. The case came before a special jury, and under the presidency of Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell.

The plaintiff, Miss Jessie May Challis, who appeared by her next friend, is in her 21st year, and the defendant 23. She is the orphan daughter of a commercial traveller, and has been at her own wish a governess in the family of Mr. Charrington, brewer. The defendant is the son of Mr. Hargreaves, of Leeds, in the wool trade, and, under the will of his father, was entitled to about £14,000. Several letters were read to the jury, and the defendant described himself in his epistles as "Yours for ever, Joe." The engagement was from November, 1867, to June, 1868, when the defendant referred to his health, and declined the intended marriage. The defendant was said to be not in robust health, and it was proved that the lady had suffered much mental affliction by the breaking off of the match. The young lady discontinued being a governess at the request of the defendant.

Mr. Digby Seymour claimed substantial damages for the conduct of the defendant, and many of the witnesses proved that the young lady had good health until the engagement was broken off. The question was as to the amount of compensation to be awarded for the loss the lady sustained, and the defendant's position showed that he was capable to pay for the disappointment the lady had experienced.

pathy, for his only prospect was frequently the workhouse. Professor Levi, who is now on a visit to Devonshire to inquire into this question (as one of a committee appointed by the British Association, which is to present its report thereon at this year's meeting at Exeter), said the object of the committee was to see how far the present system tended to the proper development of the resources of the country, and in would be thankful for all co-operation in the matter. The discussion was closed by the President, and a resolution was passed deprecating legislative interference or any specific measures by Chambers of Agriculture.

**STAGNATION OF TRADE.**—The report, remarks the *Morning Advertiser*, is nearly universal among all branches of trade and manufacture:—"Dulness, want of business; never was there a time of greater inertness or deeper gloom." After hearing this sort of language for weeks and months, the mind naturally begins to inquire for the reason of all this slackness of trade. The season is spring; London, at this time, is generally full and lively; why should this heaviness surround us on every side? Yet it is certain that in Regent-street, where houses have usually been difficult to obtain, there have been, for several weeks past, ten or twelve standing vacant; one of which was offered recently in a public auction-room and found no bidder. Equally certain is it that the late "4th of April" was a most disastrous one in the City. "Never were there so many bills dishonoured!" was the general cry. One notary, not in a very large way of business, had no fewer than 600 bills returned, unpaid, on that unlucky day. Still, looking at things in general, we know that an amelioration of the present low state of trade must sooner or later appear. Just as certainly as the collapse followed the excessive inflation, so will there be a reappearance of life, and,



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE EAST—VIEW OF BUYUKDERE.—(SEE PAGE 1092)

of Cell No. 8. When the flames leaped into the air, one of the George Washingtons made an effort to extinguish them, but of no avail, and soon joined with the rest in crying for help. Everything combustible in the cell was on fire, and the inmates literally stood in the flame. The heavy wooden door had been thrown back, and only the iron-grated door was between them and safety. But while this door gave them a view of the outside, and gave those outside a view of the burning furnace with the roasting men within, it was nevertheless an effectual barrier against escape. Assistant-turnkey W. F. Rice was in the office at the time, and the moment the cries of the unfortunate prisoners reached his ears he hurried to their rescue. When he reached the door the flames were rushing out between the bars, and it was with the utmost difficulty, not unaccompanied with danger, that the lock could be reached. While Mr. Rice, all excitement and nervous, of course, worked about the lock, the prisoners set up fearful yells of agony and pain, and with might and main threw themselves against the bars in the vain endeavour to force them from their fastenings. Finally the door flew open, and out rushed the prisoners, wild, blistered, and with hair on fire. Nearly frantic with pain they rushed up and down the corridors howling piteously, and it was many minutes before they could be calmed sufficiently to accept such aid and succour as their keepers could offer them. The tall George Washington was most severely burnt. His entire body was one mass of open wounds, and in many places the flesh was roasted. Wilson was badly burnt about the back, shoulders, and face. Washington No. 2 the same. Charles Pile, the author of the catastrophe, fared a trifle better, and John Williams, who had taken refuge under the bed, escaped with some comparatively slight burns about his hands and face.

It is, however, feared that one, and perhaps three, of these unfortunates may lose their lives.

Mr. Serjeant Tindal Atkinson admitted that it was a case for some damages, but not to a large amount. There was no poetry in money. He complained that in these cases letters were read, and in his opinion there was something indelicate in reading them. The jury would bear in mind that it was only a short engagement.

The jury assessed the damages at £1,000.

## THE DEVONSHIRE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

A MEETING of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture has been held at the Shirehall, at Exeter, to consider the state of the agricultural labourer in the county, and the question of extending the Factory Acts to Agriculture. The chair was taken by Earl Fortescue, President of the Chamber. The subject was introduced by Mr. J. H. Kennaway, who admitted that the wages of the agricultural labourer in Devonshire were lower than in other parts of the country; but he thought the labourer in this country had many advantages, and he did not concur in the picture drawn by Canon Girdlestone of the labourer having to find everything for his family out of 9s. a week. He deprecated any Government interference, believing it would be prejudicial to the interests of the agriculturalists and uncalled for, and he looked more to individual effort to improve the status of the labourer, and especially his cottage accommodation, than to any action which could be taken by Chambers of Agriculture. Mr. T. Davy and Mr. Daw spoke in favour of giving the labourer a good plain education. Mr. Moore Stevens attacked the opinions of Canon Girdlestone, as set forth in an article in *Fraser's Magazine*, and characterised many of the statements as monstrous absurdities. He believed that in the last 25 years the condition of the labourer had improved fully 25 per cent. Dr. Budd disagreed with Mr. Stevens, and said the condition of the labourer was one that demanded much sym-

after a period, all will be vigour and excitement again. The practical difficulty is to know when the amendment will commence. In common with most men, we expected a revival to show itself this spring. Up to the present moment we have been disappointed. Still, we know that the rising of the tide cannot be much longer delayed; and, whenever it commences, its progress upwards must be continuous. Only let men of property be assured that a rise of prices has fairly begun, and capital will soon flow into the opened channels. The coming autumn will see one or two mighty changes in the world. The Suez Canal, when it comes into use, and the railway from New York to California, which is to be finished before the end of the year, will both of them exert immense influence on the commerce, enterprise, and real business done in the world. Those two events alone are sufficient to make the year 1870 a very different one from what we now feel 1869 to be.

**NO MORE MEDICINE.**—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.

**LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.**—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 268, Euston Road, LONDON.



## THEATRES.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.  
To-night, April 17, IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Extra Night.—  
On Monday next, April 19, IL FLAUTO MAGICO. On Tuesday next, April 20, Donizetti's Opera, LUCREZIA BORGIA; Gennaro, Signor Mongini; Il Duca, Mr. Santley; Maffio Orsini, Madlle. Scalchi; and Lucrezia Borgia, Madlle. Titiens. Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.  
Every Evening, at 7, BLUE DEVILS. Messrs. Howe, Rogers, and Buckstone, junr.; Miss Fanny Wright. After which, HOME. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale; Meads. Cavendish, Hill, &c. Followed by THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH: Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale; Vincent, &c.; Meads. Cavendish, Hill, &c. Concluding with MAKE YOUR WILLS; Joseph Brag, Mr. Buckstone.

## ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.  
Every Evening, at 7, TWICE KILLED. After which, at 8, AFTER DARK, a Tale of London Life; Messrs. Walter Lacy, Dominick Murray, Dan Leeson, J. G. Shore, &c.; Miss E. Barnett, and Miss Rose Leclercq. Concluding with THE SECRET.

## THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.  
Every Evening, at 7, DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL; Mr. G. Belmore. At a quarter to 8, BLACK AND WHITE; Messrs. Fechter, Arthur Stirling, G. Belmore, Atkins, R. Phillips, and Stuart; Meadames Carlotta Leclercq; Leigh Murray, and Leonore Grey. Concluding with WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH. Mr. Atkins; Mrs. Leigh Murray.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. B. Webster; Manager, Mr. H. Wigan.  
Every Evening, at 7, CASH VERSUS CUPID; Messrs. H. Vaughan, and J. G. Taylor; Meads. Maria Harris, N. Harris, and Caulfield. At a quarter to eight, MASKS AND FACES; Messrs. B. Webster, Ashley, Stephenson, Vaughan, Cooper, and H. Neville; Meads. Alfred Mellon, St. Henry, Schavey, and Furtado. To conclude with FAST COACH; Messrs. H. Vaughan and Taylor; Meadames Nelly Harris and Schavey.

## ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.  
Every Evening at 7, A WIDOW HUNT. Messrs. Clarke, Belford; Miss E. Bufton. JOAN OF ARC; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton, Turner, Chamberlaine; Meadames Bufton, Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Newton, Claire, Raymond. Conclude with HUE AND DYE.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.  
Every Evening, at 7.30, IN FOR A HOLIDAY; Mr. Day. At eight, A ROVING COMMISSION; Mr. Dewar, Meads. Rouse, Bramley, and Bishop. At 9, CLAUDE DUVAL, Miss Oliver, &c. To conclude with THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.  
Every Evening, at 8, SCHOOL. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Meads. Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also A WINNING HAZARD, and INTRIGUE. Mr. Montgomery; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.  
Every Evening, at 7, TRYING IT ON; Mr. Wyndham. At a quarter to eight, PLOT AND PASSION. Meadames Hermann Vezin and Gordon; Messrs. Emery, G. Vincent, G. Rignold, Wyke Moore, C. Wyndham, &c. To conclude with THE LITTLE REBEL; Meads. H. Hodeon, H. Everard, and Kate Gordon; Messrs. C. Seyton and Herbert Orellin.

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Every Evening at 7, MINNIE. At nine, BREACH OF PROMISE. To conclude with BROWN AND THE BRAH-MINS. Meadames Lydia Foote, Brennan, Hughes, Stephens, and Behrend; Messrs. Vernon, David Fisher, Marshall, Andrews, Mellon, and J. Clarke.

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## 1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

## 2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

## THE

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

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The Illustrated Weekly News  
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

## THE SUNDAY OPENING OF PUBLIC GARDENS.

THAT the subject of the Sunday opening of museums and other places affording the means of intelligent recreation is one that is steadily gaining hold on the public mind, is strikingly evidenced by the number of meetings in furtherance of the object that have been held lately, and the deputations that have been organised to appeal at high quarters. The importance of the question is even freely acknowledged by those who oppose most earnestly the Sunday opening, and who would meet the difficulty by throwing open the museums and other places on week-day evenings, and would bring the privileges thus afforded within the means of all by shortening hours of labour, and rendering the Saturday half-holiday more general.

A further step towards the settlement of the matter has now been secured, we think, through the evidence of Sir Dominic Corrigan, who was examined at some length before the Royal Commission on Science and Art in Ireland, whose report was published this week. On the opening of the Dublin Zoological Gardens to the public on Sundays, Sir Dominic said:—"After a great deal of discussion, we opened the gardens in the year 1841 to the humbler classes of the city on Sundays after the hour of divine service at the nominal entrance fee of 1d. I can hardly give you an idea of the obloquy and opposition that we incurred from that. However, we persevered; and for that I think we deserve very much credit, for we were the first public body in the United Kingdom that opened the institution under its control to the public on Sundays. Some years afterwards, in consequence of the example set by us, a Parliamentary Committee sat upon the question of opening the public gardens and museums in and around London in a similar manner. I cannot at the present moment refer to the report, nor could I lay my hand upon it, but I have a distinct recollection of the facts. Our example was adduced in favour of what the Parliamentary Committee reported; and the example that we set in 1841 was followed, twelve years afterwards, by the opening of Kew Gardens to the public on Sundays. But the example, though it brought great good by withdrawing the people from public-houses, and bringing them into the air, and bringing them together, which is a great means of making them well-tempered and civil, was not followed in the Botanical Gardens of the Royal Dublin Society until 1864. We preceded the opening of those gardens by twenty years." Asked, (by the Rev. Dr. Haughton) whether he

considered there was any feeling at present in Dublin against the gardens being opened after the hours of divine service, Sir Dominic replied, "Not the slightest. I would not say that it has totally disappeared, but I think it has disappeared to such an extent that we may consider that it has practically disappeared." The witness added:—"We don't allow the sale of any intoxicating liquors in the gardens. We don't allow spirits, beer, or porter to be sold. We have frequently 5,000 or 6,000 people in the gardens on a Sunday. I am not aware that we ever have had an instance worth noticing of any confusion or misbehaviour, and it brings the people away from whisky-drinking houses and bad air, and induces the tradesmen's wives, which I think is a very important thing, though it may appear ridiculous to notice it, to compete with one another as to the dressing of themselves and their children. The wife of A. B. comes to the gardens on Sunday and sees that the wife of C. D. has a better bonnet than she has, and so she brushes up her husband to get her a good bonnet."

In answer to a question by Professor Huxley, Sir Dominic said they had abolished holidays, such as Easter Monday. "We found," he said, "that when there was a holiday in the week on which the gardens were opened at that rate, we had a very different class of people from those who came there on Sundays. An immense mob came; they were not well-behaved or very manageable, and some of them came tipsy. It occurred to us then, after a good deal of thought—and I believe Professor Haughton concurred with me in taking this course—that as we had every Sunday in the year an admission for a penny, it was quite enough for those who wished to come there, and to whom the boon should be given, and that we did not do any good worth noting, but rather brought some ill-behaved people there on holidays. We therefore even abolished the admissions on Christmas day for 1d. We have, therefore, abolished every admission for 1d. except on Sundays. We tried it in another way; we opened the gardens at five o'clock in the evening for 1d. a few years ago, in the expectation that tradesmen and people of that class, after their labours were over in the summer, would come out there with their wives and children. We found that they did not come. A man coming home, suppose at six o'clock, after his labour, is not well inclined to get up and go out and walk a distance. We found that, instead of benefiting them, we enabled the stingy respectable people to avail themselves of our kindness; for it was not uncommon to see just before five o'clock carriages with ladies in them, and gentlemen on horseback who waited until the clock struck and then came in for a penny, so we shut that up; and we have confined our penny admissions, and I think most properly, to Sundays." Sir Dominic had previously observed that he considered the penny admission practically a free admission.

## THE TRUE NATIONAL HONOUR.

MR. LOWE has made his statement, facts have been substituted for rumours, and we now learn that beyond a doubt the march to Abyssinia and back again last year has cost us nine millions; about half of it remains unpaid, and we must pay it, for we cannot, for shame, hand on the debt to our successors. That four and a half millions is the task-work to be done before we put our hands to anything more in the nature of fancy-work. But what is it we have to pay? Our orators and idealists frankly confess to the difficulty of comprehending such enormous sums, for example, as the hundred millions we spent in the Russian War, and the thousand millions of our National Debt. There are persons who can argue logically, and stamp every word they utter on the hearts and minds of their hearers, but who never can realize the importance of a cipher more or less in a string of figures. Even the best calculators cannot realize millions—nay, the very possessors of millions or millions' worth are quite as apt to think they have only thousands they can call their own as the possessors of thousands are to run into the contrary error.

The Times has endeavoured to afford some slight notion of such figures by asking and endeavouring to answer the question—What could we get for nine millions? What is it when translated into the language of human wants? and we must confess the answer afforded is a deeply suggestive one. Nine millions! It is such a sum as no State was ever bold enough, or foolish enough, or wise enough to call its own.

Let us, with the Times writer, for once, dream of liberty and wealth, and take a stroll in the world's great fair with nine millions burning in our pocket. The first thing that comes into the head—a recollection of green fields, but suggesting many pains and perplexities—is the struggling, poverty-stricken, hopeless, sadly ill-appointed, ill-kept village school, in which the great bulk of the British race learns all that is indispensably necessary to its present and its eternal welfare. It is confessed and proved by figures that there are at least five thousand parishes too poor—too poor in purse or in soul—to have a school good enough to beg for, good enough to afford a *locus standi* in the court of educational mendicancy, for a share in the distribution of public alms to mental destitution. There are at the very least, in England only, five thousand parishes that educate themselves, nobody knows how, as there are people who feed themselves, nobody knows how, but very indifferently. All sorts of agitators, from philosophers to country gentlemen, have risen every Session this half-century with proposals to do something which shall rescue these children of honest poverty from the frail teaching of "dames," broken-



down tradesmen, and petty adventurers with the solitary recommendation that they can do nothing else. They are encountered with the great and strong principle that it is necessary to help only those who can help themselves. The want, however, remains, and it has not been removed by the attempt to drive the helpless to help themselves. A simple process in arithmetic shows that nine millions would enable us not only to supply very good schools, school-houses, playgrounds, and every material requisite, but also very ample endowments for the whole of those five thousand parishes. The sum would have done this for many more parishes, and would, indeed, have enabled us to call this an educated country, so far as State generosity can do it, instead of being really an ill-educated country, and, so far as State aid goes, a very neglected country. Shameful as the reproach may be, there is no country in Europe where the State has done, and is doing, so little for the education of the people, so far as a moiety of them is concerned. There is no country where the people are more ignorant, and where they enter life with so scanty an outfit of needful information and accomplishment. Of course we are aware that so vulgar a thing as education is not to be put in the scale against national honour; but, on the other hand, we are painfully sure that, owing to the poverty and indifferent quality of our institutions, by far the greater part of our countrymen know nothing whatever about the point of honour, about Abyssinia, King Theodore, the captives, and all the rest of it. Their honour has been amply avenged, but unhappily, they never knew that it had been insulted; nor could it possibly have been brought within the reach of their comprehension. Let them be avenged, but let them be also instructed in the fact, and capable of understanding it, otherwise they have about as little share in the great national triumph as the cattle they tend and the soil they till—so excellently, it must be admitted.

#### THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND HIS BUDGET.

THE circumstances under which the new Chancellor of the Exchequer was called upon this year to make his financial statement were eminently calculated to secure for him that indulgence which he claimed at the hands of the House of Commons. The task which a Financial Minister is annually called upon to discharge is either eminently ungracious or the very reverse. It is very pleasant to be able to tell the nation that the Treasury is overflowing; that the commercial wealth of the country has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations which he or his predecessor in office had formed a year previously; that the Government see their way to substantial reductions in the expenditure; and that, as a necessary consequence, a remission of taxation will take place and a trifling slice be taken out of the national debt. But, on the other hand, it is no less disagreeable to be compelled to tell a sad story of blighted hopes; of revenue returns falling short of estimates; of an expenditure exceeding the wide margin that had been imposed; of a deficiency instead of a surplus, and of increased instead of diminished taxation. And this task becomes still more disagreeable and irksome when the Minister is irresponsible for the unsatisfactory statement he is compelled to make. Such was essentially Mr. Lowe's position. Notwithstanding the increase in taxation last year, and despite the conjectures formed respecting the cost of the Abyssinian war, he was obliged to tell the House of Commons that the estimates of his predecessor were erroneous, and that a large balance against the nation remained unpaid for which provision should be made.

But, notwithstanding the disheartening circumstances under which Mr. Lowe rose to unfold his budget, the House of Commons was joyfully surprised at hearing that not only would there be no additional demands on the patience of the tax-payer, but that very sensible reductions would be effected in the present taxes provided a particular modification in the existing mode of collecting some of them received the assent of the Legislature. In a word, the House of Commons assembled with the almost certain conviction that a deficit would be declared and an increase of direct and, probably, indirect taxation demanded; but, before the Chancellor of the Exchequer resumed his seat, his hearers had the satisfaction of learning that, after all current demands on the national purse are met, and a considerable diminution of both direct and indirect taxation effected, the Chancellor reckons on a surplus at the end of the financial year of very nearly half-a-million of money.

We have not space to summarise the mass of figures respecting the revenue and the expenditure for the past and forthcoming year which Mr. Lowe brought forward, but suffice it to say, by nicely balancing the two and cutting down expenses he proposes to effect the saving. He would substitute excise licences for the present system of ascertaining and collecting assessed taxes, such taxes being assessed on the property in an individual's possession on the 1st of January in each year, and consequently being payable in a single sum. The reasons for this change Mr. Lowe explained at considerable length. In the collection of the land tax and the property tax he proposes that, instead of being received in quarterly payments, it should be paid annually in undivided sums; whilst he suggests that with respect to those taxes now collected by parochial officers this duty should be discharged by officers of Excise. If this change be adopted he anticipates receiving in the first quarter of the year a sum in excess of £3,000,000, and this amount he proposes to dispose of by the following reductions of taxation:—The income

tax will be remitted to the extent of a penny in the pound; the tax on corn of a shilling on the quarter, imposed by Sir Robert Peel, will be extinguished; the duty on fire insurance will be entirely abolished. In other taxes also modifications or remissions are proposed.

#### COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen drove out on Thursday morning last week, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Hon. Lucy Kerr. The Equerries were in attendance on horseback. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise honoured Mr. Watts with a visit to his studio, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Major-General F. Seymour, C.B.

Her Majesty held a drawing-room in the afternoon at three o'clock. Her Majesty afterwards drove out with Princess Beatrice and Lady Churchill. The Equerries in Waiting were in attendance on horseback.

The Queen accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at half-past twelve on Saturday. Her Majesty drove to Paddington-station, attended by Lady Churchill and the Equerries in Waiting, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers, and proceeded by special train on the Great Western Railway to Windsor. Her Majesty arrived at the Castle at half-past one o'clock.

Prince Leopold, attended by the Rev. R. Duckworth, left Buckingham Palace at half-past eleven o'clock for Windsor; and their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales arrived at the Castle at half-past eleven o'clock from Buckingham Palace.

In the afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove in the grounds. Princess Beatrice also went out.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Earl and Countess Russell, and Lady Agatha Russell (who arrived at the Castle in the afternoon) dined with the Queen in the evening.

The Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon also arrived at the Castle.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles and the Hon. Florence Seymour succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr, and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maids of Honour in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Queen, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning in the private Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Monell, vicar of Egham, preached the sermon. Prince and Princess Christian remained at the Castle to luncheon.

On Monday morning the Queen drove out accompanied by Princess Louise. Princess Beatrice went out walking.

The Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Agatha Russell left the Castle. General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, G.C.L., arrived at the Castle and had the honour of an interview with Her Majesty to present the concluding volume of his work entitled "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries."

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Lady Churchill, drove out on Monday afternoon.

The Dean of Windsor had the honour of dining with the Queen.

Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on Tuesday morning, attended by Lady Churchill.

#### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE *Sporting Gazette* states that Monsieur Nanquette refused 2,000 guineas for Nuage, four years old, after his easy victory in the French Grand National at Vincennes last Sunday. Nuage is by Marignan, and ran twice in England last season—at York and Doncaster—and at the sale of Monsieur Lanet's horses in Paris, in the autumn, was bought by his present owner for 75 guineas.—Nélusko broke down at exercise on Saturday last.—The members of the York and Ainsty Hunt have subscribed 1,000 guineas for the family of Orvis, their late huntsman, in addition to a further sum of 400 guineas for the Warreners.

FATAL DISEASE AMONG THE SURREY STAGHOUNDS.—A virulent epidemic of a very contagious type broke out among this pack of staghounds previous to the death of the late master (Mr. Arthur Heathcote), and the dogs were kept to kennel at The Durdans, Epsom. Despite veterinary skill the disease spread, and at last becoming of a rabid form the whole pack have had to be destroyed. The Duc de Chartres and other influential members who hunted with these hounds are raising a subscription for the purchase of a fresh pack of young dogs, to sustain a kennel of staghounds to hunt the county of Surrey. The Prince de Joinville will be the future occupier of The Durdans mansion and park, so many years the seat of the late Epsom squire and Heathcote family.

HUNT MAJESTY'S BUCKHOUNDS.—The last regular day's hunting with the royal pack of the season took place last week, the meet being at Cannon-hill, Bray Wick, near Maidenhead, when one of the largest day's muster of sportsmen of the season were present, including the Earl of Cork, the noble master; Lord Colville, the ex-master; and nearly all those gentlemen who attended the royal hunt banquet at the Town-hall, Windsor, the previous evening. Harry King, the royal huntsman, for the occasion had selected two famous deer, one well known in the field, "The Dutchman's Daughter," and the other an untied deer. The latter, the first untied, ran to Maidenhead Thicket, when it was taken after a very fast run of three-quarters of an hour. "The Dutchman's Daughter" was afterwards turned out, and afforded the best run of the season, the time being one hour and 20 minutes.

PISTON SHOOTING AT THE GUN CLUB.—There was again a very large muster of the members of the Gun Club and the general public on Saturday, and much shooting took place. In the first sweepstakes there were 13 shooters, Lord Willoughby de Broke and Mr. John Hope Johnstone dividing after killing seven birds each, Mr. F. Norris and Mr. Hudd shooting up to the last round, there being 35 kills to 11 escapes. In the second sweepstakes of 22 members Mr. G. Marshall and Mr. Grimbles took moieties, Mr. R. Reynolds Peyton letting his seventh bird get away, 55 being brought down and 20 away. The third sweepstakes of

21 shooters was to the beneficial interest of Mr. Frederick Norris and Mr. H. G. Levett, who each caused nine birds to be gathered, Mr. R. C. Musgrave failing to hit his last; 43 birds were basketed to 19 escapements. The fourth sweepstakes had only 16 competitors, Lord Willoughby de Broke and Mr. Charles Hambro, M.P., halving with five dead birds each, the next best being Colonel the Hon. Hugh Annesley, M.P., in the aggregate 28 were killed to 14 missed. The fifth sweepstakes was won by Mr. Henry Rae Reid, who killed eight birds, shooting off successfully against Viscount Stormont, the president of the Gun Club, and of 34 birds shot at only 10 got away. The last event of the day was taken by Mr. John Hope Johnstone, and of 32 birds trapped 28 were killed.

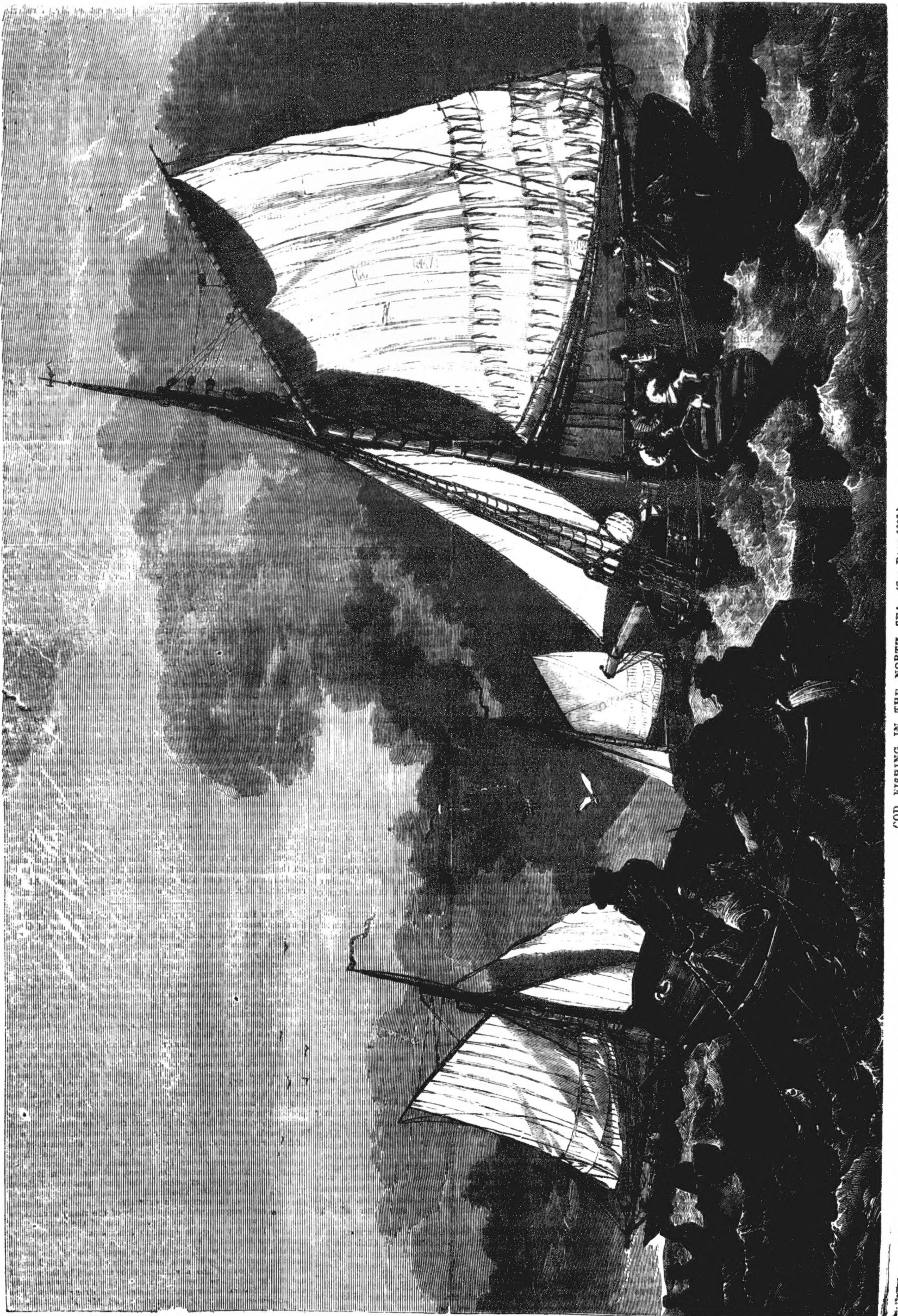
LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS.—The first meeting of the season of this influential club was held on Saturday, at the Beaufort House Grounds, Walham Green, and the weather proving most propitious, the attendance of spectators was more numerous than has hitherto been the case at most of the other athletic clubs of late, owing to the cold weather and the rain. Including heats, there were 16 races on the card, and as the sports did not commence until half-past three o'clock, it was past seven before the long programme could be gone through. However, an efficient executive managed to get all the events off in a satisfactory manner. The various competitions were among the best ever witnessed. The stewards were Messrs. A. F. Astley, E. J. Colbeck, W. Gilmour, E. Hawtrey, and J. C. Smith; Mr. W. M. Chinnery was the judge; and Mr. A. D. Houseman officiated as starter. The judges of the walking were Messrs. H. J. Chinnery, J. Westell, and R. M. Williams. Mr. Walter Rye, the hon. secretary, was unable in consequence of severe indisposition to take part in the day's proceedings. Messrs. Hancock, Son, and Co., of Bruton-street, supplied the prizes, which were of an oviform shape, supported by the winged caduceus of Mercury rising from a globe having the club badge on the front and winged handles at the sides. The races were also timed by one of the firm's chronographs. It was intended to present the prizes at the conclusion of the sports; but it being nearly dark, a mist arising nearly over the whole of the ground, and the majority of the ladies having left, the ceremony was deferred until the meeting at the club-house in Pall mall.

THE GRAND STAND AT EPSOM.—The case known as "The Grand Stand at Epsom v. the Parish of Epsom" was heard at the Surrey Sessions on Saturday, before Sir Thomas Tilson and Mr. Penrhyn. It was an adjourned appeal from the January Sessions by the Epsom Grand Stand Association against the rating of the parish authorities of Epsom, and the court was crowded with persons connected with the racing profession. Mr. Chambers, in opening the proceedings, said that the Court might recollect that on the last occasion the Grand Stand Association were in great difficulties, as it was doubtful whether the Derby would have been run this year, but he was happy to say that since the adjournment arrangements had been made by Mr. Studd, the owner of the piece of ground on Walton-on-the-Hill, which settled that matter, the association agreeing to pay Mr. Studd £2,500 premium, and £1,000 a year, terminating at the expiration of 7, 14, or 21 years; Mr. Studd also agreeing to hand over the sum of £1,250, to be run for this year on two days in the Derby week,—viz., Tuesday and Thursday. At the former hearing of the appeal the Court, with the consent of both sides, agreed to an adjournment for the purpose of having the accounts made out and examined, so that the Court would be able to see the actual receipts and expenditure of the association, showing what profits were made from their venture. The accounts were made up for 1867 and 1868, and the estimate for the present year, and it would be clear from these that the Grand Stand at Epsom ought not to be rated beyond £2,000 a year, instead of £4,500 as at present. Mr. Henry Dorling was examined at some length, and he said that he should not object to advise the association to accept a tenant at £2,500 a year, provided the party was responsible and understood the management of such things, or he would make a mess of it. Mr. John Oates, the manager of the racecourse at Ascot, said he had had great experience, and had attended Epsom races for the last 30 years. The Grand Stand at Ascot was rated at £2,000 a year, and he thought Epsom ought not to pay more. The magistrates retired, and, on their return to the Court, decided the rateable value to be £4,102, and assessed the appellants at that sum. At the request of Mr. Laxton, costs were allowed to the appellants.

A NEW DRINKING FOUNTAIN.—A new and handsome drinking fountain, erected by Mr. Buxton, M.P., at the corner of Great George-street, Westminster, has been opened for public use. The fountain, which is both large and highly ornamented, has been finished for several months, but its opening has been delayed for the completion of the improvements in the plot of ground facing the session house at the corner of which it stands. This ground has now been laid out as an ornamental garden, enclosed within handsome iron railings similar to the enclosed ground in front of New Palace-yard, and containing the statue of George Canning, formerly standing by the side of the main roadway. The fountain is considered a highly ornamental appendage to the improved locality on which it stands.

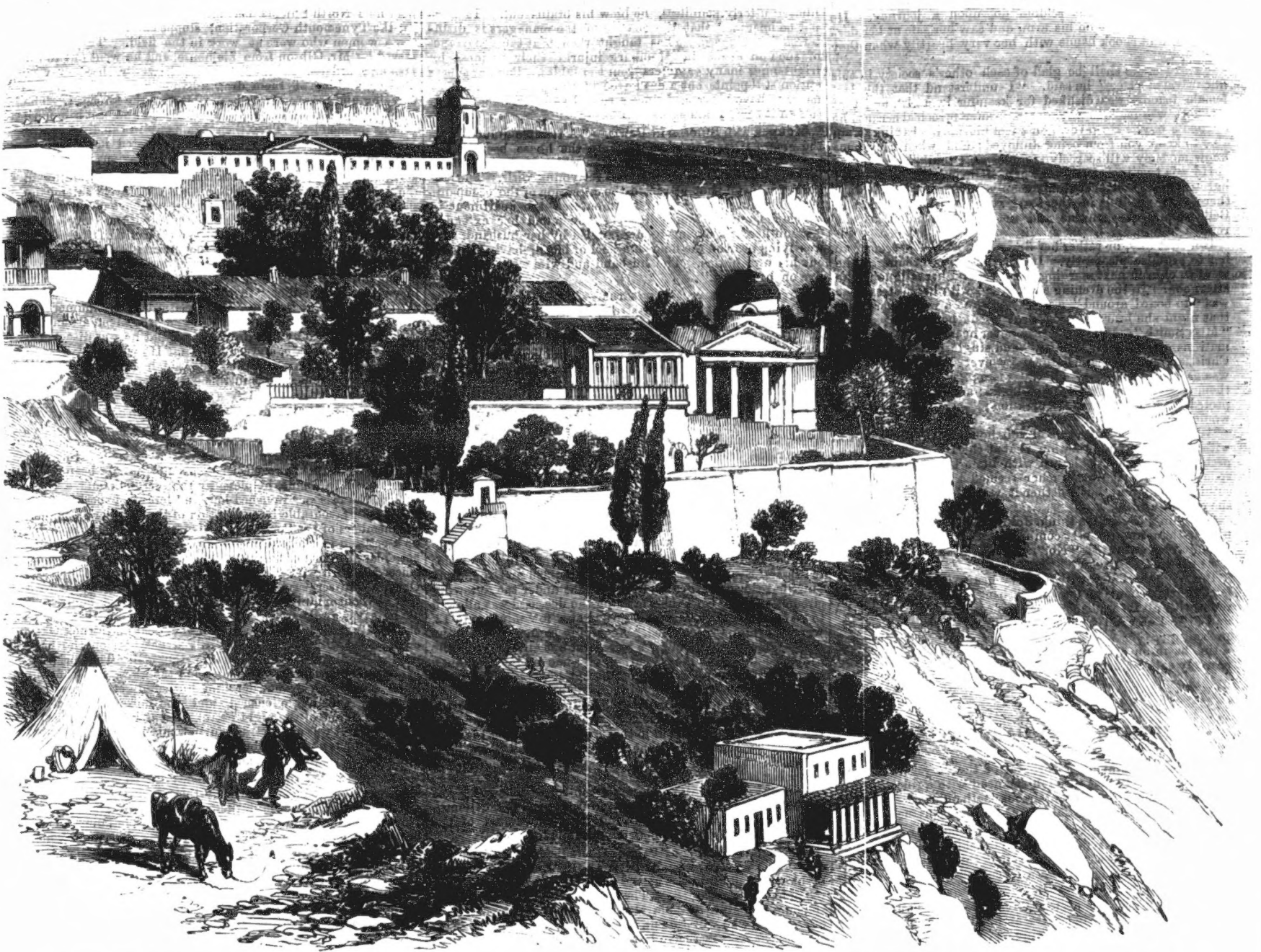
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—On Saturday evening a number of gentlemen interested in this new article of diet, and several men of science who were capable of expounding the advantages to be derived from its general use, met together at the St. James's Hotel, where Mr. Francatelli had prepared a dinner in which the extract figured conspicuously, as it formed the basis of all the soups and made dishes, in lieu of the ordinary stock. The proportions in which it was used were exceedingly small, one ounce being equivalent to the stock produced from two pounds of lean beef, but it was quite clear that nothing was wanting in the way of flavour or nutritive qualities. Mr. Boucher, chairman of the company, presided and Mr. Gunther filled the vice-chair. Amongst the company were Dr. Thudicum, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Routh, Dr. Riesen Bennett, Dr. Dupre, and Mr. John Ruskin, R.A. The principal exponent of the good qualities of Baron Liebig's extract was Dr. Thudicum, who explained the nature of the operations at the company's extensive works at Fray Bentos, on the river Uruguay, and spoke highly of the many advantages the public would derive from a general use of the extract. He asserted that it was quite equal to fresh meat physiologically, that it was capable of keeping a man in a good state of health and able to do his work, and that the great mass of the people could be supported by it at a much reduced cost. The learned doctor also spoke of the advantages to be attained by the general use of the extract in hospitals, in many of which it was already adopted. Several other gentlemen also bore strong testimony to the nutritious qualities of the extract; and Mr. Francatelli, on being called upon, unhesitatingly confirmed all that had been said in its favour as an article of food. He considered it would be especially useful amongst the stores of the army and navy, looking to the difficult circumstances in which they were placed at times.





COD FISHING IN THE NORTH SEA.—(SEE PAGE 1093.)





VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE CRIMEA—THE MONASTERY OF ST. GEORGE, SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PAGE 1092.)

## Belle's Caricature.

### PART I.

MANY people make enemies by long faces and cold manners. Belle Bruce had made them by smiles and laughter and a love of fun. The ludicrous points of friends and strangers were too visible to her bright eyes, and she was not careful enough to conceal the fact. Consequently, she had laughed at her maiden aunt's ruffled night-caps, until that lady disinherited her, and left her worldly all to a serious maid, who had waited on her for five and twenty years without a smile; laughed at her teacher's prim ways and peculiarities of speech, until school became "too hot to hold her;" laughed at her room mate, Miss White, who was absurdly romantic, until she lost the favour of one who was very influential in certain circles where Belle needed the exercise of her influence; and, finally, laughed herself out of a situation as governess to a clergyman's two daughters because something ridiculous occurred in church. "A young person so forgetful of absolute decency as to laugh aloud over a slight mistake in such a place is not a fit instructress for my girls," said the Reverend Obadiah Waugh; and Belle found herself friendless in a large city, with a month's salary in her pocket, her one black alpaca growing rusty at the seams, and her one pair of kid gloves in need of mending.

The case was desperate, and when a situation at a district school at L—— offered itself, Belle jumped at it instantly. The salary was small, but it was something, and she had just enough left to get there if she did not stop to dine or sup on the way.

So Belle, brave in her way as any soldier, re-mended her gloves, touched up her alpaca, spent her last extra money upon a blue veil, put her small stock of underwear into a black valise, papered up a pound of biscuits and four apples, and, thus provisioned, started for L——.

It was a day's journey, for the rail had not yet reached the place. Belle, who had a year or two before been used to dining sumptuously every day, did wonder just a little how she should look by the time she reached her destination, and whether she should come to wishing to make steaks and soup of her fellow-passengers. But she entered the coach with an air, and seated herself as a princess might, and looked about her with that instinctive desire of hers to find something to laugh at. Soon she found it. Into the vehicle, all in a hurry, just as it was about to start, waddled a little fat man. One of the shortest, fattest men, perhaps, ever to be met with out of a show. He was not a dwarf, nor a monstrosity, but his girth was tremendous, and his legs ludicrously short. His dress, too, increased the absurdity of his proportions. His hat—enormous, white in hue, and very bell-crowned—

was so much too large for him that it rested on his ears. His coat tails touched his heels, and when he sat down his trousers climbed his calves, exhibiting grey worsted stockings and low shoes. He had with him a leather travelling bag, an umbrella, and a book. Scarcely was he seated when he immersed himself in the pages of the volume, and grew excited over it—frowning, knitting his brows, laughing in scorn, and smiling in commendation—both dumpy feet on his bag, the umbrella between his legs, and his handkerchief on his knees. In vain Belle Bruce struggled to wear a solemn face. Ere long she put her veil down, and looking out of the window, went into convulsions of noiseless laughter. She shook until the old lady next her began to fear that she had a fit, and until a sentimental young lady, believing her to be weeping (as she was herself) at parting from friends, offered her the use of her smelling salts. Belle took the bottle, bowed courteously, and soon surprised her neighbour by returning it with her veil up, and exhibiting two wonderfully bright eyes and a mouth framed by two mischievous dimples. She was growing used to her *vis-a-vis*, and now bethought her of her grand delight, the drawing of a caricature. Her pencil was in her pocket; the fly leaf of a volume of Victor Hugo's last, which she had with her, served for paper, and she devoted herself for the next hour to an elaborated caricature of the gentleman opposite. She was quite an artist, and had a talent for these things. No one who had ever seen the man could have mistaken her model.

From the tie of his cravat to the great loop of his shoe-strings she worked the picture up with care, and ended by inscribing on the leather bag the letters which shone there in white newness—"G. Guise."

By that time Belle was hungry, and ate one apple and three biscuits, and thought in the midst of a bite how dreadfully the nervous old lady in the same seat would feel if she should become a cannibal at heart through starvation before her journey's end, and laughed until she choked at the fancy. Soon they came to a stopping place, where every one alighted for lunch, except one young matron, who was to leave the coach at the next stage, and who had a basket of ginger-nuts wherewith to sustain her young brood. A very nice smell of beef-steak and onions swept into the vehicle, and some one outside, either a person in the employ of the tavern or a disinterested passenger informed Belle that she had better lunch there, for it was the best place on the road. Belle shrugged her shoulders, spoke with immense disgust of the cookery at "such places," and leaned back, very hungry, but resolved not to touch her evening rations.

She amused herself by watching people. The fat man had his meal and a glass of ale after it, and returned to his old seat opposite her. He blew his nose as though it were a trumpet, and an echo in a hill near by mocked them. He fanned himself with his handkerchief, and looked at her.

Belle's gravity was upset again, and she repressed a laugh which was thus changed into a smile. The fat gentleman evidently thought it a signal of sociability. He smiled back. The face was funny, but the smile was astonishing. It was a beautiful smile. Two rows of snow-white teeth displayed themselves; his eyes shone; his face became interesting. He hesitated, and then made an offer of a fan. "It is so warm," said he; "and I see you have none, Madam."

The tone was gentlemanly, the voice sweet. It was an act of courtesy. Belle was no prude. She accepted the fan and thanked him. A moment more, and she had another surprise. The fat gentleman had taken off his hat to wipe his forehead, and with it had taken off half his absurdity. That hideous, ill-fitting stove pipe had concealed a head that could not have belonged to a mean or ignorant man—a glorious head—all the handsomer for its bald crown. Not bald with age, either, for certainly the face beneath it was not over thirty-five. It had looked five-and-forty in the hat. Belle looked at it in sheer astonishment. "He's almost handsome," she thought. "How can any one dress so absurdly!" Then she returned the fan with a courteous bow. But her *vis-a-vis* would not have it. "You may need it again," he said. And now, with his hat still off, his smile was yet more charming; and though Mrs. Grundy might not have approved, there was really no great harm in chatting with him, and so the two talked merrily together for miles.

When the coach stopped again, he offered to attend her to the dining-room of the hotel, but she shook her head, and told him she had all she needed with her. Whereat the fat gentleman shook his head doubtfully, and, leaving her, returned with ham sandwiches and pie—of which he insisted she should partake. "I hate to eat alone," he said. "I know it's a liberty, but do keep me company." And he never guessed how very good that dinner tasted to little Belle, or that there were but six biscuits and one apple in the black valise.

"I suppose I shall lose your company soon," said the fat gentleman, after a while. "Very few will go on to L——, as I shall."

"Are you going to L——?" asked Belle.

"Yes, ma'm, to L——," and he gave a little sigh.

"I'm going there also," said Belle. "To a school there."

"Not to the North District School?" cried the fat gentleman.

"Yes, sir. I'm assistant there," said Belle.

"And I'm principal. How singular! I knew I was to have an assistant, but could not imagine—and this is Miss Bruce. My name is Guise." And the two laughed together.

Belle felt pleased. This odd man was very genial and warm-hearted, she knew, and he appeared to be delighted.



He resolved himself into her escort at once. He behaved as brothers ought, but seldom do, upon a journey. He took her into L— on his arm, and saw her safe at her destination, and shook hands with her very heartily when they parted.

"I expect we shall be glad of each other's society in this uncultivated place," he said. "I understand that the last female teacher was disliked for keeping in a girl, and that an effort was made to waylay the former principal because he flogged a boy. However, don't feel alarmed. I think I am able to keep you from being annoyed; and when they once know me they will scarcely trouble me, I think."

He was two inches shorter than Belle, and as fat as ever; but when he said that in his manly, courteous, quiet way, there was nothing in the least ridiculous about him, and Belle's smile was genuine, and not a hidden laugh, as she replied to him.

Her first day, or rather her first night, at L—, seemed to her to promise pleasantly. It was Saturday evening. She went to church next morning, and slept off her fatigue in the afternoon. In the evening she chatted with her hostess. She was "to board around" a week here and a week there, and that night she heard a good deal about her other patrons. "Miss Smith"—Mrs. was a title never heard in L—, where matrons were dubbed "Miss," and single ladies had their Christian names accorded them by everybody.—Mrs. Smith was near, and half-starved the teachers; and Miss Jones gave them "the dispepsy" with bad bread; and Miss Brown expected her to "learn all creation;" and Miss Wilson wouldn't have her whipped.

And after the good lady had left her guest for the night, with the parting information that at the Halls she'd be expected to share a truckle-bed with little Peter, she told her spouse "that that new teacher seemed to think there was suthin' to laugh at, but whether it was her stories or herself she couldn't guess."

"Couldn't be me d'ye think, John?" she queried. "I had my gingham and my best comb in."

And John answered "No," in good faith, and added that "the gal seemed lively."

But one may laugh with a heavy heart; and remembering her luxurious home of four years back, and her own dainty room with all its appliances for comfort, Mrs. Hall's back attic and little Peter did seem a hard pill to swallow. Even her present quarters, where a triangle of broken looking-glass and a tin basin on a chair were the toilet arrangements, were scarcely satisfactory.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

**CHARLES WILDRYCH**, a corporal of the Royal Engineers, shot Corporal Barnes through the head with a rifle at Dover on Monday morning. Instantaneous death followed. Wildrych has been committed for trial. It is said he is insane.

**FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HUNTING FIELD.**—Another fatal hunting accident is reported from Yorkshire. John Whitehead, aged 17, thesecond whipper-in of the Cleveland hounds, while riding a young horse at a fence, fell off, pitched on his head, and died soon afterwards.

**A BLIND pensioner** of the Royal Horse Guards, named Hugh O'Neal, fell downstairs at his lodgings in Nicholl-street, Fitzroy-square, an evening or two since, and sustained injuries from which he died. He had been drinking, having just received his pension. The jury at the inquest found a verdict of accidental death.

**THE CASE OF SHEWARD.**—The sheriff of the county of the city of Norwich (Mr. W. J. Robison) has postponed the execution of the convict Sheward from Monday, the 19th inst., to Tuesday, the 20th. The health of the convict has improved, and his conduct is said to be that of a man resigned to his fate.

**A CHURCH BURNED DOWN AT EXETER.**—The handsome new church in the course of erection on Southernhay, Exeter, belonging to the Independents was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. The building was nearly finished, and while the men were engaged varnishing the roof flames burst from it at the west end near the tower. The fire rapidly extended to the other end of the roof, which became one mass of flames. The roof fell in with a great crash, and the wood-work, inside, including the large galleries was burnt up speedily.

**WRECK OF A STEAMER ON THE MANACLES.**—The *Aura*, one of the Waterford Steamship Company's liners, has become a total wreck on the Manacles Rock, near Falmouth. The vessel is one of a line of packets plying between London, Plymouth, and Waterford. She had been lying up for repairs at Plymouth, and on Friday was proceeding to Waterford in ballast when she struck on the rocks in a dense fog, and broke across the centre. The crew took to their boats and arrived safely in Falmouth on Saturday morning.

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.**—At least one death has resulted from the exposure to tempestuous weather of the volunteers who went to Dover on Easter Monday. An officer of one of the metropolitan corps, who was previously in good health, was attacked by erysipelas of the face on the following day, and unfortunately succumbed after two days' illness. What adds to the melancholy interest of the case is the fact that the gentleman in question was to have been married within the next few days, and that every preparation for the event had been made.

**POACHING AFFRAY NEAR WARWICK.**—There was a sharp encounter between a gang of poachers and two of Lord Warwick's keepers in the Old Park, near Warwick, at an early hour on Sunday morning. The keepers met with eight men, who were armed with bludgeons, with which they assaulted the keepers, knocked them down, and severely injured them. The poachers also threw stones at the watchers, and having disabled them, managed to escape. Two men, named Thomas Goddard and Joseph Bastock, both labourers, residing in Warwick, have been apprehended, and were yesterday taken before the county magistrates and committed for trial.

**A SUICIDE**, occasioned by losses at a gambling table, occurred at Wiesbaden. M. Tranchant, a French merchant from Lyons, had been playing for some weeks at Homburg, and had lost every franc he possessed. The administration, according to their custom in such cases, gave him 42 francs on condition that he should immediately leave the town.

This he did, and proceeded to Wiesbaden, where, finding himself utterly penniless, he blew his brains out. It must not be imagined that the charity of the managers is disinterested. Experience has taught them that the occurrence of such an event in Homburg injures their business by frightening many gamblers from the tables. Popular superstition still points out a dead tree in the park which is said never to have blossomed since a ruined gamester hanged himself on it some years ago.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE IN PARIS.**—"A terrible drama," says the *Figaro*, "has just taken place in the house bearing the number 177, Rue St. Jacques, and in which Madame Soulette for many years had kept a school for young girls. The report of a pistol shot attracted the attention of the occupants of the building, and some of them entered the apartment in which she and her family lived. They found her extended dead on her bed, having been strangled by her husband, who was lying near on the floor in a pool of blood, having blown out his own brains. The husband and wife were known to live on bad terms."

**WIFE MURDER AT MANCHESTER.**—A shocking murder has been perpetrated in Miller-street, Manchester. Benjamin Crawshaw, a tailor, met his wife, Susan, about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, on her return from marketing, and induced her to accompany him to a public-house in the neighbourhood. He there met with some associates, and asked his wife to give him money to pay for drink, which she refused to do. He threatened her with violence if she did not comply with his request to pay for drink which he had ordered, and on her leaving the house he followed her to the street, knocked her down and kicked her in a most brutal manner. A crowd was attracted to the scene, and the poor woman was rescued from the violence of her husband, but not before he had inflicted such injuries as caused her death. A police constable came up, and finding that the woman had been badly injured, had her conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, where she died in a little more than half an hour after her admission. Crawshaw was subsequently taken into custody.

**EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.**—Charles Vennall, apprentice to Messrs. Evans and Hayward, drapers, 266 and 268, Pen-tonville-road, was killed on Friday night under the following circumstances:—On Friday evening the deceased was allowed to go out for a walk, and he returned at a few minutes to 12, when the house was closed. According to the rules of the establishment he would have to remain out all night, but he contrived to arouse the attention of some of the assistants, and they tied some sheets together and lowered them to the ground from the third floor window. The deceased plunged to the sheets, and the assistants pulled him up. But unfortunately for deceased the sheeting gave way when he reached the second floor and he fell to the pavement, striking his head with great violence against the flag-stones. A police constable passed just after the accident, and saw the lad lying on the pavement in an insensible condition. He was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, where he was examined by Dr. Thomas Charles Murphy, the senior house-surgeon, who found him suffering from concussion of the brain. He died about an hour after admission.

**MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE IN PARIS.**—The suicide in the barracks of the Rue de Tournon, Paris, of Chef-d'Escadron, Thévet, by blowing out his brains at the moment a lady was in his room, has been recorded. That act having led to various rumours, the Marquis de la Mothe-Fénélon, the husband of of the lady who was present, has sent the following letter to the *Gaule*:—"You have been led completely into error as to the causes of the drama, as you call it, of the Rue de Tournon. Madame de Fénélon had gone to visit M. Thévet at my request, as we were uneasy about the health of our eldest son, who had lately entered the 5th Hussars through the intervention of the deceased, to inquire what steps we could take to get my son at once into the military hospital. The causes which led to the rash act, and which were fully explained at the inquest, had nothing whatever to do with the visit of the marquis. I therefore give the most formal denial to the malevolent insinuations contained in a certain romantic recital published, and to the unbecoming details maliciously invented elsewhere."

**A VERY shocking outrage** was reported in Tuesday's Manchester papers at Preston. At a late hour on Saturday night as a brickmaker named John Cross was returning home, three men suddenly attacked him, beat him in a most brutal manner, knocked him down, and while down, kicked him, rendering him quite insensible. Medical assistance was called, and it was found that he had sustained very severe internal as well as external injuries, the most serious being a large incised wound on the scalp. All the men were perfectly sober, and it is alleged that the reason of the outrage was that the victim's wife was instrumental in getting the sister of one of the ruffians discharged from her work. On Monday no hopes were entertained of the man's recovery. He is said to be a steady man, very industrious, and was just on the point of patenting a valuable invention in his line of business. On the same night another outrage was committed, the victim on this occasion being Mr. Paul Catterall, solicitor, Preston. Mr. Catterall was on his way home, and was set upon from behind by a gang of ruffians, knocked down, kicked, and robbed.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—Mr. St. Clare Bedford has held a lengthened inquiry, at St. George's Hospital, on the body of William Drake, who was killed in endeavouring to stop the horse of Madlle. Titiens's brougham, in Hyde-park, on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. It appeared that as the brougham of Madlle. Titiens was entering Hyde-park, by the south gateway of Stanhope-gate, another carriage (a waggonette) crossed in front, causing the driver of the brougham to pull up so suddenly that the pole broke, whereby all control over the horses was lost and they became unmanageable. The deceased ran forward with Police-constable Wright, 294, A, but in trying to stop the off-side horse he was knocked down and received a severe kick on the right knee, which according to the evidence of Mr. George Bishop, the house surgeon, resulted in pyæmia, which caused death. Mr. Francis Tagart, 31, Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, who saw the occurrence, deposed to the brave efforts of the poor man to stop the horses, and had he not succeeded in doing so the consequences must have been most serious to the two ladies who were in the brougham, Madlle. Titiens being one of them. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, and a gentleman in the inquest-room said that those dependent on the deceased would be amply cared for by Madlle. Titiens, who was in the waiting room at the hospital, but did not give evidence.

ONE afternoon last week four tramps who were passing a field near North Shields, belonging to Mr. Gibson, a member for the Tynemouth Corporation, stopped and began to annoy some women who were at work in the field. This was observed by Mr. Gibson from his house, and he went out to the men and ordered them off. They, however, became very abusive, and one of them drew a hammer from a bag he was carrying and struck Mr. Gibson a blow on the forehead. The whole gang then set upon him, and kicked and beat him until he was insensible. They then ran away in the direction of North Shields, but were afterwards arrested in a lodging-house in the town. Mr. Gibson is in a precarious state.

ON Sunday afternoon, at Chatham, a private belonging to the 1st battalion of the 8th Regiment committed suicide by shooting himself with his rifle in the presence of several of his comrades. He had loaded his rifle without any of the soldiers in the room noticing him, and, having fastened his bootlace to the trigger, placed the muzzle beneath his chin, the contents of the rifle blowing the top of the skull completely off. At an inquest held on the body yesterday the jury returned a verdict "that deceased killed himself during a fit of temporary insanity." On Saturday, a drummer boy named Moore, aged fourteen, in the same regiment, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself, but he was discovered before it was too late, and cut down. He was to have been discharged yesterday, and this, it is said, had preyed upon his mind, as he has no friends in this country.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A CONDEMNED MURDERER.**—At the late assizes at Gloucester, Charles Wiltshire, a collier was condemned for the murder of Harriet Nurse, at St. George's near Bristol. The circumstances of the case were of peculiar atrocity. The murdered woman was a hawker. She got drunk, was unable to reach her home, and, having been found lying down in a lane, helpless, by the prisoner and a companion, the prisoner ravished her, and left her to perish. This is the most favourable interpretation of the prisoner's conduct, yet members of the Society of Friends, and others, have got up a petition in his behalf! Since his condemnation he has been placed in one of the large cells of the old prison, and an officer has been with him day and night. On Sunday night Okey, a staff-sergeant of the South Gloucester Militia, sat with him. About midnight the officer was sitting in a chair, and as he says, awake, when the prisoner stole quietly and unobservedly from his bed, took a lump of coal and struck Okey on the head with it, and afterwards struck him on the head with a candlestick which was in the cell. The prisoner evidently believed that the officer had the keys, and thought if he could stun or murder him, he could get the keys and escape. A struggle ensued, and the noise attracted the attention of one of the night patrol, who called other officers. Then the cell was entered, and further mischief was prevented. The guard has now been doubled day and night. The prisoner, unless reprieved, will be hanged next Monday.

**FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.**—On Monday afternoon a shocking accident happened at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, causing the death of three workmen, through the falling of a bridge. Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., of Middlesex, are building an iron bridge of 100ft. in length across the famous glen, along which the Skelton beck runs at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, for Mr. J. T. Wharton, of Skelton Castle. The work has been in hand some time, and the whole of the piers—eight in number—each consist of east-iron columns, were finished some time ago, and four of the girders, which are about 85ft. in length are fixed, and the flooring completed. On Monday a strong force of workmen was employed fixing a pair of girders upon two of the piers, which are eight tiers in height, reaching about 130ft. from the ground. Everything appeared to be progressing favourably, when suddenly one of the girders slipped from its holding upon the pier, swung to and fro, and then struck against the other pier, smashing the two girders and one of the piers absolutely into scrap iron. Upon the pier which was broken there were three workmen employed. One of them seeing the impending danger whilst the girder was swinging in mid-air jumped to the ground, a distance of some 130ft., but was overtaken by the falling girders and killed. The other two men remained at their dangerous posts, and one of them was killed instantaneously. The other was fearfully injured; in fact he had to be literally "jacked" out from underneath the debris. The names of the deceased are George Simpson, James Denny (foreman), and James Miles.

THERE are no indications (says the *Manchester Examiner*) of an immediate settlement of the dispute at Preston. At about twenty-four of the mills the weavers have struck, and it is estimated that there will now be between 6,000 and 7,000 of those operatives out of work in the town.

THE example set at Stockholm by Prince Oscar of Sweden of giving lectures on popular subjects to working men is about to be followed at Brussels by the Count of Flanders. The subject of the first lecture—or conference as it is called—will be, "The Co-operative Societies of Germany." The date has not yet been fixed.

WITH regard to the so-called "Warwickshire scandal," the *Leamington Courier* has the following:—"Some ill-founded rumours have found their way into print with regard to the unfortunate scandal case, with which the name of one of our oldest county families is mixed up. In the interests of truth, and not for the gratification of any prurient curiosity, we may state on the best authority that the whole facts will speedily be brought before the legal tribunals of the country, all rumours to the contrary notwithstanding. We would gladly have passed the case over in silence, but for the honour of one who has suffered so much, and who commands the sympathy of all, we may state that there is no foundation for the rumours of condonation, nor for the other report a similar tendency which have been put in circulation."

UPWARDS of 600 ladies and gentlemen sat down at the banquet given to Mr. Dickens in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Saturday. The Mayor presided, and among the guests were Lord Dufferin, Mr. Alphonse Requier, Lord Houghton, Mr. C. H. Dudley, United States' consul at Liverpool, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Andrew Halliday, and Mr. H. P. Chorley. Lord Houghton, in responding to the toast of the Houses of Parliament, said that the class of society which he represented had sometimes experienced pain and regret that in Mr. Dickens's works the members of the House of Lords appear in a not very frequent or flattering character. "In fact, ladies and gentlemen," his lordship said, "I can hardly speak about the designation which Mr. Dickens has bestowed upon us." (Mr. Dickens: Oh, do.) "Well, I really cannot. I do not know—in fact, I will not attempt to interpret the secret of literature which has not permitted this class of society to appear in a more agreeable phase." Lord Dufferin proposed the toast of the evening, and Mr. Dickens, in responding, referred to the charge which had been brought against him by Lord Houghton, that he had been somewhat unconscious of the merits of the House of Lords.



## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

**THE STAR** says that the man Cook, who was so shamefully ill-treated by his wife in Bermondsey, is in a very precarious state, and his recovery is now considered almost hopeless.

**REAL CHARITY.**—A few days since there was paid in to the bankers to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, under the initials of "E.G.," a donation to that institution of £1,000.

**DEATH OF THE ARCHDEACON OF DOWN.**—The demise of the venerable the Archdeacon of Down took place at his residence at Hillsborough, the immediate cause being inflammation of the larynx.

**DEATH OF M. DREYCHOK.**—The Venice journals announce the death in that city of M. Dreychok, the celebrated pianist. He was born in 1818, at Zask, in Bohemia, and had for several years filled the post of Director of the Conservatoire of Music at St. Petersburg.

**"THE RAILWAY KING"** of 1845, Mr. George Hudson, once M.P. for Sunderland, and more than once candidate for Whitley, is now living in absolute poverty in a foreign country. It is proposed to commence a public subscription with the view of purchasing a small annuity for Mr. Hudson.

**DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM BRADBURY.**—The death of Mr. William Bradbury, of the well-known publishing firm of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, is announced. The late Mr. Bradbury died at the age of 70; he had been many years in business with Mr. Frederick Mallet Evans as a publisher.

**MR. JOSEPH ILBERT**, who retired from the office of station-master at the Lime-street station in Liverpool sixteen years ago, has just died at the age of 100, having been born in 1769. It is stated that he was able to take his usual walks—at least two miles a day—until four weeks ago.

Two bills have been issued the object of which is to extend the operations of the Government savings banks and insurance system. The first fixes the sum which may be received from a depositor at £100 in any one year and not more than £300 at any time. The other authorises the Postmaster-General to contract life assurances to the amount of £100.

**THE EARL OF RADNOR** has died at Colleshill, Berkshire, in his ninetieth year. He represented Salisbury in the Liberal interest from 1832 to January, 1853, when he succeeded to his father's title. The late earl advocated Parliamentary Reform, the abolition of the slave trade, Roman Catholic emancipation, free trade, and other Liberal measures. He has not, however, taken any active part in politics for many years. He took a great interest in agricultural matters, and his Colleshill breed of pigs has a great reputation amongst practical farmers.

**MR. AYTON'S Newspapers Bill**, published on Tuesday morning, sweeps away a number of antiquated and vexatious restrictions on the liberty of the press in the shape of registration, recognizances, sureties, &c. In future it is proposed that the printer of any public paper shall keep a copy of each issue, with a record of the person for whom he prints it, and shall be bound to produce it to any justice of the peace who may require to see it, under a penalty of £20. The printer shall also be bound to append his name and address to any publication printed in his office.

**DISPUTE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.**—The Master Builders' Association of Leeds have received a number of resolutions from the operative masons, in which they express their determination to resist the proposed alteration of rules (including payment by the hour and the formation of courts of arbitration for the settling of disputes and preventing strikes), of which notice was given in November last by public advertisement. The employers have, however, come to the unanimous decision that the alterations should be carried into effect on the 1st of May next, according to the notice given.

An order has been, or is about to be, issued, informing "all civil servants that in future they are to provide themselves with lead pencils, penknives, india-rubber, and other ordinary materials for the writing-desk, save stationery. This is carrying out the principle indicated by Mr. Greg, of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, in reference to mending pens instead of throwing them away, and which was so much criticised and laughed at. The waste paper, twine, old quills &c., of the public offices, which were formerly the perquisites of housekeepers, now bring in from contractors something like £10,000 a year.

**A BALLOON ASCENT.**—The Florence journals state that M. Godard made an ascent a few days back at the Politeama in that city, in his balloon Colosse. With him in the car were M. de Wessolitzky, a Russian gentleman, Count Brunetti, M. Sturm, and Baron de Siebenstein, *attaches*. The first named at the legation of Spain, and the two others at that of Prussia. The weather was unfortunately wet at the time, so that the descent was made at the village of Compiobbi, six miles from the city, after an aerial voyage of ten minutes only.

**STAGE COACHES.**—The four-horse stage coach from Brighton to London, which last year made such quick journeys will resume travelling on the road, through Crawley, on the 1st of May, and an additional four-horse coach will be started by new proprietors, making a route through Merton and Horsham to Brighton, from London and back. A four-horse coach for the conveyance of passengers between London and Dover, (travelling over Shooter's Hill and through the county of Kent, will also shortly appear on the road. The Sevenoaks coach will again come on the road at the end of the present month.

**A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN** has been issued giving the names and sentences of those Fenian convicts whom it is not proposed to release. Of those convicted in Ireland, exclusive of military convicts, there are now twenty-three confined in the United Kingdom, and nine in Australia. Four of the former and one of the latter are under sentence of penal servitude for life, and the others for periods varying from twenty to five years. There are also in the convict prisons sixteen persons who were convicted in England, three of whom are under sentences of penal servitude for life, one for five years, one for ten years, and the others for seven and five years.

**A MEETING** was held at Exeter Hall on Monday night to urge the adoption of a national policy of emigration in order to relieve the distress existing amongst the unemployed poor in many parts of the country. Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., president, and Mr. E. R. Torrens, M.P., Lord Alfred Churchill, and Mr. McArthur, formerly member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, were the principal speakers. Resolutions were adopted recommending the question of emigration to the consideration of the Government, and requesting certain noblemen, gentlemen, and working men to attend as a deputation upon the Home and Colonial Secretaries to urge legislative action.

**THE LATE HUNTING CATASTROPHE IN YORKSHIRE.**—Immediately after the accident on the Ure which led to the death of Sir Charles Slingsby and other gentlemen a movement was begun to erect a fitting monument to their memory. Already upwards of £1,000 has been subscribed for the widow of the huntsman Orvis, and £100 for the families of the two Warriners, the ferrymen. As yet no step has been taken towards the general memorial of those who perished on the fatal day beyond the general acquiescence in the necessity for such a monument. Instead of a pyramid or obelisk, however, a North Riding magistrate has this week put forth a proposal for a memorial bridge across the Ure, which should at once perpetuate the memory of the "last of the Slingsbys" and his friends in death, and prevent the recurrence of any similar catastrophe. The cost will be great, but the funds are thought easy to reach.

**DEATH OF MR. HASSARD, EX-M.P.**—Mr. Michael D. Hassard, who sat in Parliament for Waterford (city) from 1856 to 1866, and has since been one of the "paid referees" of the House of Commons, has expired, prematurely, at his seat, Greenville, near Waterford, aged only 61. He married, in 1846, a daughter of Sir Francis Hassard, recorder of Waterford, and leaves a widow and four children surviving him. Mr. Hassard was a decided Protestant, and his being elected for the (Roman Catholic) city of Waterford at the head of the poll could alone be accounted for by his popularity in the locality, the "natives" probably respecting the honest and straightforward character of the man, who always told them the truth and never flattered them. His three election addresses were of the most independent character. As the "refereeships" are worth £1,000 a year each (and no M.P. can take payment), M. Hassard, at the request of his friends, resigned his seat to take office.

**MADAME RACHEL AND HER BAIL.**—On Tuesday afternoon another application was made at the Judges' Chambers, before Mr. Justice Montagu Smith, on the part of Madame Rachel, to put in bail pending the hearing of her application on the writ of error. Mr. West, solicitor, in Coventry-street, was the proposed bail; Mr. Johnson, printer, was accepted on the former occasion. Mr. Gibbons, barrister, appeared on the part of Madame Rachel; Mr. George Lewis, jun. (Lewis and Lewis), instructed by the Treasury, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lewis said the writ of error was set down for hearing, and an application could be made for a day to be appointed when the case could be taken. Mr. Gibbons declared that there was no chance of the case coming on next term. It stood the 42nd on the list. Mr. West was examined as to the value of his property to cover the £1,000 bail. He did not know the defendant, but had been asked to be bail. He had not been indemnified or promised anything in the event of her non-appearance. A discussion arose, and Mr. Justice Montagu Smith considered the matter in the absence of the parties. On their re-admission, further evidence was required as to Mr. West's stock-in-trade, and the case was adjourned to a future day.

## LAW AND POLICE.

**Mrs. JONES'S HARRASS.**—Mr. Stannard, sanitary inspector, in the employ of the Holborn Board of Works, asked the Clerkenwell police magistrate on Wednesday to condemn, as unfit for human consumption, two dozen rabbits he had seized from Mrs. Jones, of Leather-lane; eight dozen from a man of the name of Brown, in the same market-place, and three from a hawk who's name was unknown. He stated that they were putrid, and in a most shocking state. Mr. Cooke made the order.

At the Middlesex sessions on Monday, Thomas Williams, alias Brown, was convicted of selling obscene books and prints. It was stated that he was related by marriage to a person named Dugdale—at one time notorious for this shameful traffic, who recently died in Coldbath-fields Prison—and had carried on the business since Dugdale's arrest; also that two of the prisoner's brothers had suffered imprisonment for a similar offence. The court passed a sentence of two years' imprisonment.

**ATTEMPT AT MURDER.**—Frank Pys, aged sixteen, a tailor's apprentice, was brought up on remand at the Southwark police-court charged with attempting to murder Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, his master and mistress. The prisoner had been in the service of Mr. Nichols for about five months, and had been going on very well. On Saturday night week his master spoke to him in a friendly way about his friends finding him some better clothes, and about four o'clock, the next morning, the lad went into the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, beat them both about the head with a poker, and cut them with a carving knife. Both were seriously injured, but are now pronounced to be out of danger. The prisoner was committed for trial.

An application was made at the Wandsworth police-court on Tuesday morning by an officer of the South Western Railway Company to adjourn for three months a summons which had been obtained against Miss Reynolds for leaving a train while in motion at Wimbledon station. The officer stated that a portion of the train had to be cut away before the lady could be extricated from the position into which she fell, and she was very much injured. Mr. Ingham said he supposed the application was made for the purpose of keeping the case open in the event of an action being brought against the company, and ordered the summons to be adjourned for three months.

**SELLING BAD MEAT.**—At Guildhall a veterinary surgeon named Worland, of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, was charged with causing four quarters of diseased beef to be sent to the New Meat Market for sale. It was stated for the prosecution that a farmer named Lines residing at Dyworth, had a cow which had been suffering from lung disease for twelve months, and gradually got worse, until at last drooping supervened, and then there was no hope of curing her. Mr. Lines then sent for a knacker, to take it away and kill it for dog-meat. The man bought it from Mr. Lines for 40s., and afterwards sold it to the defendant for 60s. Mr. Worland then got a butcher at Melbourn, a distance of nine miles, to kill the cow and dress the carcass, and sent it to the London market. The defence was that Mr. Worland never intended to send the meat to market, but that Garner the butcher had done so without orders. Sir Sidney Waterlow said there could be no doubt that the person who sent the meat up to town knew perfectly well that it was intended for human food, because on the label was "Meat salesman, New Meat Market, Smithfield." It was a very bad case, and one in which he would not be justified in inflicting a fine. He therefore sentenced the defendant to two months' imprisonment.

**A REMARKABLE CASE.**—A curious case came before Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street. A young French tradesman named Louis Felix Hardy came to London on business, and engaged a bed at the Crown Hotel, Rupert-street, Haymarket. He went to bed about nine o'clock, and about eleven one of the servants, not knowing the room was occupied, went to the door, and tried to open it. This alarmed the young Frenchman, who fancied that some one wished to rob or murder him. He placed a table against the door, and stayed up until two o'clock, when he got out of window, laid hold of a water-pipe about two feet off, and slid down it a distance of fifteen feet on to some leads attached to Gregory's Hotel, and tried to enter the window of one of the servants' rooms. Not being able to do this, he jumped over a wall into a dusthole in Arundel-street, where he was taken into custody. He was charged at Marlborough-street with being found on the premises with a supposed felonious intention, when the facts just mentioned were stated by the Frenchman and the landlord of the Crown Hotel. Mr. Knox said the case was certainly one of the most extraordinary ones that had ever come under his notice. The prisoner, who had had a marvellous escape, would be discharged.

**ACCUSED WRONGFULLY.**—At Guildhall, on Tuesday, Peter Connor, the lighterman who was brought to that court on Monday, charged on suspicion with being the murderer of Maria Fazzalmona on the 20th of February last, in a room in Baines-lane, Sunderland, by stabbing her, was placed at the bar, this time before Mr. Alderman Stone, for further examination. James Gilhooly, who lives at No. 5, Baines-lane, Sunderland, a painter and glazier, said he knew by sight the woman who was murdered. He saw the supposed murderer. He had never seen the prisoner until that day and he was not the supposed murderer, although somewhat like him. James Elliott, detective inspector, of the Sunderland police, said he knew a good many people at Sunderland, but he never saw the prisoner there in his life. He thought he was not the supposed murderer. Mr. Alderman Stone said, after that evidence,

he could not detain the man at the bar, who was discharged. Connor applied to the Bench for some compensation for being locked up since Saturday night and losing his week's work. Mr. Alderman Stone said he had no funds out of which he could order him anything. All he could do was to discharge him. The man was then liberated.

**THE "SON OF DAHOMEY."**—At Marlborough-street, on Monday, James Manna, the coloured man who has been passing himself off as an African prince, was brought up for further examination. Inspector Hubbard said he had ascertained that the prisoner had ordered goods of all kinds from different tradesmen. From Messrs. Barton he had ordered articles of the value of £70; at another place he gave an order for a piano worth £80; at another he ordered a large quantity of books; at a third he gave an order for a stock of wines, spirits, tea, &c. The inspector added that he believed the prisoner was "wanted" at Liverpool, and that he had been tried at Maidstone for stealing clothing at Chatham. Mr. Harris, who resided for some years at the Gallinas, said Prince Manna was drowned while he was out there. He knew Prince Manna and all his family, and was in a position to state that the prisoner had no connection whatever with them. Mr. Cutler, professor of law at King's College, said the prisoner came to him a short time ago and said he was desirous of studying the English law. The prisoner, owing to his representations, had put him to some expense, for he had paid his bill at the Inns of Court Hotel, thinking there might be something in his story. As the inquiries of the police have led them to believe that the prisoner has been about the country victimizing hotel-keepers and others, Mr. Mansfield remanded him for a week.

**ROBERT BY A CLEVERLYMAN.**—The Rev. Charles Robert Henry James, B.A., was brought up on remand before the Cambridge borough magistrates, on Tuesday, on a charge of stealing three spoons from a woman with whom he was lodging in Park-street. He graduated at Trinity College in 1829, and after taking his degree, and receiving ordination, was appointed to the curacy of Sheffield, in Bedfordshire. He had not been heard of in Cambridge from that time until very recently, when he came up and took lodgings with the prosecutrix, upon the pretext of his having come into residence for the purpose of taking pupils and occasional Sunday duty. His landlady missed several articles after he had lived a short time with her, including the spoons which had supplied for his breakfast table, and such like, and upon giving information to the police it was found that he had pledged three spoons with a Jew pawnbroker in the town for a shilling each. Nothing was known of him upon the first examination, but since he has been under remand the police have discovered a ticket-of-leave among his papers, which show that he was convicted of swindling a shopkeeper at Northampton, in October, 1864, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude in Dartmoor prison. A copy of the depositions taken at his trial was found at his lodgings, together with his deacon's and priest's orders, duly signed and sealed. The bench sent him for trial at the quarter sessions.

**STINKING FISH.**—At Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, Dr. Ballard, the medical officer of health for Islington, accompanied by Mr. Dunham, one of the sanitary inspectors, applied to Mr. Cooke for an order for the destruction of a large quantity of codfish which had been seized as unfit for food. Dr. Ballard said the fish had been purchased in Billingsgate-market as fresh, and when it was got home it was found to be quite unfit for food. Under those circumstances the fish was brought to the vestry for condemnation, and a certificate was given to the person who brought the fish that it had been condemned, so that the buyer might get his money from the salesman. In every case but one those who had received a certificate from the parish authorities had recovered the money. It was a great cause of complaint that proper supervision was not exercised at Billingsgate to prevent bad fish from leaving the market, and, owing to the inspectors of that market not doing their duty, great and onerous duties were thrown on the different parish officers. The fish in question was so putrid that it was quite unfit to be brought into court. Mr. Cooke said it was not necessary to see the fish after the evidence, and made an order for its immediate destruction.

**CONVICTION FOR MURDER.**—James Macdonald, a labourer, has been convicted at the Chester Assizes of the wilful murder of James Nally, a navvy, at Marple. The evidence showed that Nally and the prisoner, with three or four other navvies, went into a public-house, at Marple, about six in the evening on the 18th of December last. They were working at the time of the occurrence on the Macclesfield and Billington Railway, and had received their week's pay. They stayed in the public-house drinking about three hours, and then they started for home, a woman, who was a friend of the deceased, having come and asked him to go to his lodgings. Both the men were in liquor, and the prisoner went the first few yards in front of deceased. The ground was extremely uneven, and the prisoner stumbled and fell. It was very dark, and the deceased did not see the prisoner lying on the ground, but stumbled over him, and fell too. The prisoner fell several times, but somehow or other managed to get into the lodgings just at the same time as the deceased got to the door. He walked into the back kitchen, sat there a minute or two, and then came into the front kitchen, where Nally was sitting on a small settle near the fire, along with two or three other persons. Without saying a word Macdonald, with a broad knife which he had brought out of the back kitchen, stabbed the deceased while he was sitting on the settle. The deceased jumped up and ran out of the house in the direction of a surgeon's house, across a bridge. On the way he sank down from weakness, caused by loss of blood. One of the people who were in the front kitchen followed him, and found him in a dying condition. It was the medical opinion that he died from suffocation caused by the blood from the wound. The jury added to their verdict of guilty a recommendation to mercy, on the ground that there was no evidence to show that the prisoner entertained any malice towards the deceased. Mr. Baron Cresswell said that he should gladly convey the recommendation of the jury to the proper authority, and then passed sentence of death upon the prisoner in the usual form.

**A MAN OF PRIMITIVE HABITS.**—Annie Murphy, an Irish servant girl, was charged at the Thames police-court with robbery. Her master, Mr. Cohen, a tailor, living in Great Prescott-street, Whitechapel, and who is said to be a man of "very primitive habits," was, it appears, in the habit of putting by the money for his rent and taxes in a common tin money box with a slit in the lid, and which was nailed to the wall in the bedroom at the foot of his bedstead. Mrs. Cohen discovered that the box had been tampered with, and on taxing the servant with the robbery she gave up a purse containing upwards of £6. A few shillings were left in the box, but Mr. Cohen said there was still a deficiency of about £3. The prisoner was committed for trial, and Mr. Paget advised Cohen to hoard his money in a safer place in future.

**DOG STEALING.**—The two men, Weeks and Burdett, who were charged with stealing the Hon. Frederick Wellesley's dog, and for taking money under pretence of aiding in its recovery, have been convicted at the Middlesex quarter sessions. Weeks, who is seventy-five years of age, was recommended to mercy by the jury. It was stated that Burdett had been known for eight or nine years as a dog-stealer, and Weeks was employed by the dog-stealers as a sort of go-between to negotiate with the owners of stolen dogs as to the price they should pay for their restoration. Burdett was sentenced to eighteen months' and Weeks to nine months' hard labour.

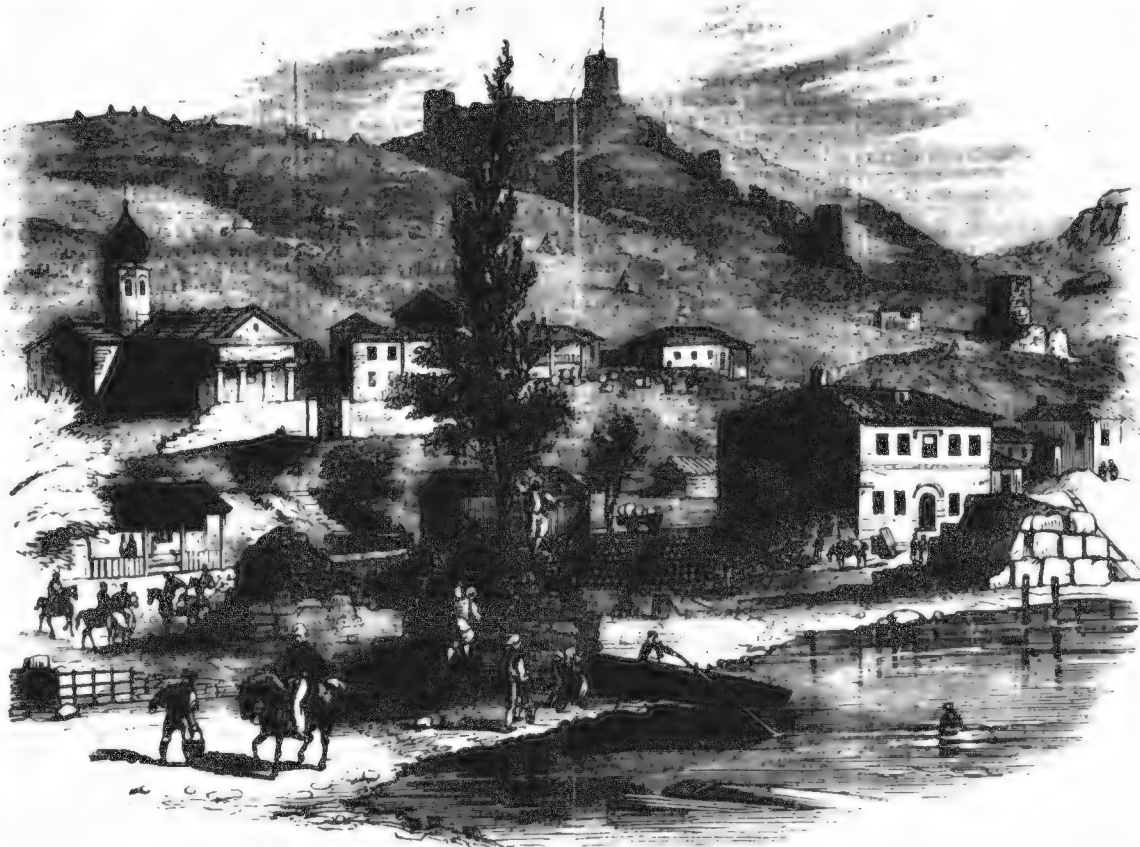
The Admiralty clerks of Deptford and Woolwich dockyards have been called upon to state whether they wish to volunteer for service in other dockyards or to be placed upon the redundant list.



EAST-END  
EMIGRATION.

A SHORT time ago a fund was formed in London for the promotion of family emigration from the East-end of London. The object of that fund is to arrange a scheme through the operations of which men who are out of work and their families may be enabled to procure homes and occupations in countries where the sphere of labour is almost unlimited. On Tuesday the first effects of this project were demonstrated. At half-past 8 in the morning any one who might have been at the St. Pancras station of the Midland Railway might have seen 320 men, women, and children, who were within an hour to leave the country in which so many causes had recently conducted to their misfortune. The families which started from London on Tuesday had been inhabitants of those parishes in the East-end of London, the mere mention of which always suggests the most dismal considerations of distress. They came from Poplar, Shadwell, Bethnal-green, and the Isle of Dogs. With them were a small contingent of 20 whose expenses had been paid by the Clerkenwell Emigration Fund. The promoters of the movement have been encouraged by their past experience, which, though brief, has not been uneventful. In August, 1868, 17 families, numbering 84 persons, were sent out to Canada from the distressed districts of the east of London. On their arrival the adults obtained work almost immediately, and the extracts from their letters have testified effectually to the improvement of their condition in the country of their adoption. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday, the first contingent of the emigrants arrived at the St. Pancras station, and were quickly succeeded by those who were to be their fellow-passengers in their voyage to Canada. As the various sections entered the station they were invited to a substantial breakfast, provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond in one of the unfinished rooms of the terminus. At the time of which we are speaking several ladies who take an interest in the movement were present, and contended in generous emulation to promote the comfort of those who were now, not for the first time, the objects of their care. Lady Ducie, Lady De Grey, Lady Constance Morton, the Hon. Miss Waldegrave, Lady Burrell, and the Hon. Mrs. A. Kinnaird were active in their exertions to make the occasion as happy as its circumstances would allow, and the Hon. Mrs. Hobart, who worked from half-past 6 o'clock until half-past 9 with the most kindly assiduity, fulfilled so many offices at once that it would be impossible to ascribe to her any particular occupation. The departure of the emigrants on Tuesday lacked many of the almost dramatic incidents which are witnessed when fathers and husbands are suddenly separated from their children and wives. Who's families were assembled together, and though the associations of home must have been inevitably lost in the carriage of a railway train, the ties of kindred at least were left undisturbed. Indeed, the loud swelling cheer from the emigrants as the engine gave the signal for departure contained in it much more of joy than sadness. It may be added that when the emigrants reached Canada they would be supplied with funds to enable them to seek suitable employment. In the batch which left London on Tuesday there are sufficient handicraftsmen of various trades to found a colony among themselves.

LETTER-PILLARS.—  
Newspaper columns.



THE ORDNANCE WHARF AT BALACLAVA.

## GREAT FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.

About eleven o'clock on Monday night one of the largest fires that have occurred in the metropolis for several months past broke out in the extensive hop warehouses of Mr. Frid, situated at the bottom of the Spur Inn and King's Head yards, in the High-street, Southwark.

The warehouses were six stories high, and every floor filled with pockets of hops and seeds. As soon as the fire was discovered the man employed in the yard at once proceeded to collect the numerous horses in the extensive range of stabling in the two yards, which was a work of considerable difficulty owing to the frightened state of the animals, but ultimately they were all safely got out. In the meantime the flames rapidly took possession of the whole building, and darting up through the roof, illuminated the whole of that district of the metropolis, attracting immense crowds from all parts. The engines of the fire brigade arrived in about a quarter of an hour after the alarm had been given, but they were unable to get near the burning warehouses owing to the locality in which they were situated, and the firemen were therefore compelled to carry the hose through the surround-

ing houses. This caused considerable delay, and by the time the engines were brought fairly to work the whole of the floors of the warehouses, with their valuable contents, were a heap of burning ruins. The efforts of the firemen were then directed to save the surrounding premises, in which they were partially successful; but a great portion of the stabling and warehouses of the Spur Inn and King's Head yards were destroyed, as well as a large portion of the warehouses of Mr. Vertue, hop and seed merchant, in Kentish-buildings. There were 17 fire-engines at work under the direction of Captain Shaw, but the immense body of water thrown on the flames seemed for a long time to make but little impression upon them. At two o'clock on Tuesday morning the fire had been partially got under; there was a great body of flame bursting forth, and the firemen were kept hard at work to prevent further damage to the surrounding property. The property destroyed is estimated at over £50,000 in value.

A very destructive fire took place early on Monday morning on the premises occupied by the members of the Junior

Carlton Club, in Lower Regent-street, and adjoining the Gallery of Illustration. The policeman on duty saw flames issuing from the basement, and he immediately gave an alarm. The fire engines were soon in attendance, and the inmates were, after considerable difficulty and danger to the rescuers, soon in a place of safety. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen the flames completely consumed the interior of the building, from the basement to the attics. The damage done is very considerable, and the loss will fall on the Royal Exchange Fire and other offices. On Monday morning at half-past three a fire broke out in one of the large old-fashioned houses at Balham, occupied by Mr. Grimes and his family. The discovery of the fire was made by one of the domestics in the nursery, and in the course of two hours the fire made considerable ravages in spite of the exertions of the firemen, aided by the volunteers present. The police rendered efficient service in saving a quantity of valuable property. Several engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade attended, and one from Clapham House, manned by the Messrs. Merryweather, jun., and Captain C. B. King.



DOING THE ORIENTAL.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—Advices from St. Petersburg relate that the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, when lately proceeding by railway to Odessa, had a narrow escape from destruction. The imperial train contained, beside the prince, the English Ambassador, Lady Buchanan, and several personages of high distinction. It had just passed at full speed over the bridge of Seim, between Koursk and Kiev, when the whole structure fell in, and another train which followed full of travellers was precipitated into the river. The number of victims is declared to be considerable.

We are glad to see the Frenchmen joking down the vulgar habit of duelling. A paper gives a circumstantial account of a duel which took place in the environs of Paris, only at the end of the statement we find that it was a duel between a husband and his injured wife, who put on the man in every respect—outwards—for the occasion, and did her husband such considerable justice with the sword's point that he is not likely ever to transgress again.



## EARL GROSVENOR.

HUGH LUPUS, Earl Grosvenor, was born on the 13th of October, 1825. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College Oxford. In 1847 he was appointed captain of the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry. In 1852, he married his first cousin, Lady Constance Gertrude Sutherland Levison Gower, fourth daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. In 1860 Earl Grosvenor was appointed Lieut. Colonel of The Queen's Westminster Royal Volunteer Regiment, and the following year became commandant of the same corps. His lordship is very attentive to his duties, and is very popular among his officers and men.

He first entered Parliament in 1847, as representative of Chester, and is a Liberal in his principles, and voted against church rates.

Earl Grosvenor is christened after his ancestor, Hugh Lupus, Count of Avranches, nephew of William the Conqueror, and who came over to England with that Monarch. It was the estates granted to this Hugh Lupus that laid the foundation of the immense wealth of the Grosvenor family. The father of the present Earl, the Marquis of Westminster, is the richest nobleman in England, perhaps of the world. His income is variously estimated at from £500,000 to £700,000 per annum, and is increasing at an enormous rate every year.

## THE DUTCH FISHERIES.

On Friday last week, and the two previous days, upwards of 100 fishing smacks left Hull for the Dutch fishing grounds, where they will in all probability remain until about the middle of August. The bulk of the vessels went away on Thursday, 70 sail having left the docks in one tide. The smacks have gone away in partnership fleets, the fleets varying in number from 25 to 60 vessels. Each fleet went out under the guidance of an Admiral, whose vessel carries distinguishing colours, and controls the actions of the remainder. The smacks were towed into the Humber, and immediately on being cast off by the tugs the Admirals made signal for sail to be hoisted. On the day the 70 vessels went out in company the sight was a most charming one, for all the smacks that put to sea had been newly painted, and each vessel had her burgee at the masthead. On sail being set, the Admirals' vessels led their respective fleets down the Humber. The arrangements for working the fleet are most admirable, everything being done by system: thus, if the vessels arrive on the fishing ground at night the signal to shoot the nets will be given by the Admiral by means of lights, and if in daylight by the signal flags. The largest and most powerful vessels in the fleets are selected as carrying cutters, and when they have taken fish in from the fleets on the fishing-ground they will at once start for Hull or London, as the wind may suit. Each smack is provisioned to the end of August, and each has on board a well-stocked ice-house. The greater part of the smacks will trawl off Heligoland, working north and south, and it is stated that at the season during which the smacks will be on the Dutch coast soles are exceedingly plentiful, whereas in the winter months there are but few soles to be had there.

An order will shortly be issued by the Admiralty permitting beards to be worn in the navy.

**SERIOUS OCCURRENCE IN THE HUNTING FIELD.**—On Thursday last week her Majesty's staghounds were out for a run. The first deer had been captured, and preparations were being made for uncarting a second, when a Prussian nobleman, attached to the embassy, who was taking part in the sport, fell from his horse in an epileptic fit. Messengers were at once sent for medical assistance, and Dr. Barford, of Wellington College, and Dr. Fairbank, of Windsor, were soon in attendance on the unfortunate gentleman, who is supposed to be the Count de Galen. He had received a sabre cut on the head during the Danish war, and this it is thought had so seriously affected his health as to give rise to fits of this nature.

For a year and a half I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arm, as to deprive me of all rest at night. As I could get no relief from the medical faculty, my daughter, living near Reading, persuaded me to try Perry Davis's Pain Killer. The first bottle convinced me that it would restore the use of my arm as well as relieve the pain, and before I had finished the second my arm was completely restored.—ELIZA MARKS, *Milsham, Wiltshire, Oct. 20, 1868.*—To Perry Davis & Son.

## HATS.

Who, facetiously asks a contemporary, invented hats? Did he go raving mad at the sight of his hideous creation? Or, did he ever express any contrition for the headaches which he would inflict upon generations yet unborn? No light, unhappily, can be thrown upon these questions; and were it not that some curious structures, like our present hats, only without a brim, appear in Assyrian sculptures it might be supposed that the invention came to its birth in the torture-dungeons of the Tower. How they ever became a cherished institution it would be hard to say. Enough to know that they are proudly treasured among the emblems of our nationality. Meet an Englishman at Moscow in mid-winter, and he will risk the frost-bite of his ears sooner than lay aside the crowning absurdity of his State attire. Follow him to Calcutta, and a gala-day at Government House will find him braving sun stroke for the sake of his home traditions. It is likely enough that even the up-country settler in Australia may don a tall hat on Sunday, and fancy that it brings back a flavour of old-country associations. Still, when all is said and done, and when every possible honour has been ascribed to the lightest "silk" that was ever blocked, nobody can deny that it is a very ugly, awkward, and unmeaning article

that it has spun down Holborn-hill before a favouring breeze; in a word, the number of times that it has proved itself a snare and delusion, should move our men of fashion to pronounce the doom of a head-dress which, without offering any defence against the storms of winter or the heat of summer, is suggestive of nothing but want of taste and discomfort. And what is to take its place? Ah! that is more than we can say off-hand; but head-gear has already passed through stages enough to inspire a reasonable confidence that a transition from our present awkward fashion to one more in accordance with the principles of convenience and health would not be so hard to manage as might at first sight be supposed. The most enthusiastic hatter can scarcely imagine that the present creations of his art are to remain for ever as models to posterity of what a covering for a Briton's head should be. Our children will, most likely, be wise in time, and devise something that may be less like an instrument of torture than the hats under which their fathers groaned. But why should the experiment be so long delayed? A little timely argument has worked wonders in the attire in which gentlemen appear at Court. And can any sufficient reason be given why, in the reformation of coats and small-clothes, so important a matter as head-gear should be forgotten?

## ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

The *Clonmel Chronicle* reports another agrarian outrage. It states that as a farmer named Corcoran, who lives at Glenpadden, near Cappaghwhite, was about to retire to rest a few nights ago, he heard footsteps in the yard in front of his house, and immediately two shots were discharged in quick succession close to the window. He had been previously threatened, and was afraid to venture out to see who the parties were, but it is supposed that the possession of a farm which he holds has rendered him obnoxious to some of the lawless spirits of the locality. The same journal mentions two cases to illustrate the difficulties of Irish landlords in the management of their property. In one, Mr. John Scully proceeded against a Mrs. Tobin, a tenant whom he had been obliged to eject for non-payment of rent, after forgiving her two years' arrears, reducing her rent by more than one-third after her husband's death, so that it was much below Griffith's valuation, and, finally, allowing nearly three years more to accumulate before proceeding to recover possession. He offered, even in the court, to give her a sum of £40 if she went out peaceably, but she obstinately refused to quit the land, although she is unable to farm it, and it is getting into bad condition. In another case one of the most indulgent landlords in the county offered to forgive all arrears to a tenant who was grossly neglecting the land, and to give him besides a sum of £300, if he would give up peaceable possession, but he refuses.

A simultaneous search for arms was made by the police throughout the county of Westmeath on Saturday, but with very poor results.

**A TALE OF THE SEA.**—The *Constitutionnel* relates the following history:—The trading vessel *Adelina Eliza* sailed in August, 1863, from Bordeaux for Hong Kong. A month after she was spoken to off the Cape, but never afterwards heard off. A solitary survivor of the crew of fourteen has just

returned to narrate the dismal fate of his companions. The vessel having been driven from her course by a violent tempest in the Southern Ocean, lost her masts and rudder, and finally struck on a coral bank, and the men had only time to get into the long boat before she sank. They landed on a neighbouring island, and being exhausted went to sleep. On their awaking they found themselves surrounded by a number of natives, who made them prisoners. Their captors turned out to be cannibals, and gradually killed and ate eleven of them, including the captain. The other three managed to get hold of a canoe, and made their escape to an islet not far off, but there two of them succumbed to fatigue and died. The last, after moving by degrees from one small island to another, and living on shell fish and roots, finally managed to construct a raft, and committed himself to the mercy of the waves. After a period which he is unable to calculate he was at last thrown on the coast of South America, where he was found by some whites, and treated with every consideration, and finally sent to Europe in a Portuguese vessel."

**GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.**—The annual general meeting of the shareholders in this company of which Mr. Higgs, of Teddington, was a confidential officer, is fixed to be held on the 30th inst., when a report from the directors on the present state of affairs will be presented.



EARL GROSVENOR.

of attire. "Swells" have done a good work for society in familiarizing it with the sight of wide-a-wakes, and a host of other shapes in felt, but they have never seriously given their mind to the hat *par excellence*. They make it shorter or taller—they pinch it in at the bottom or the crown—they curl up the brim or iron it out flat—but manipulate it as they will, there it remains in all its aggravating hideousness and discomfort. A compromise has, indeed, been so far effected that all kinds of substitutes for the national covering are worn freely upon the head for morning dress. But the innovation goes not a step further. A fashionable gathering claims its cherished hat just as inexorable as its gloves. Go to a West-end church next Sunday in a wide-a-wake and mark the effect upon the beadle. You will see at a glance that society has its demands upon you which it is not safe to ignore. A tall hat, when even of the most unexceptionable manufacture, cannot be correctly described as pretty or becoming, but it is much better to wear it patiently, and to all appearance lovingly to the end of your days, than to be withered by the scorn of an entire congregation.

Seriously, then, cannot our "swells" deliver us from our hat? The number of times that it has been knocked out of shape by the doors of cabs; that it has been blown over bridges into the river; that it has been sat upon at concerts;



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, April 11, Evening.

The *Epoca* of to-day announces that a band of Carlists have attempted to surprise the garrison of Seo d'Urgel, which was composed only of four companies. The assailants were, however, repulsed with considerable loss.

MADRID, April 12, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the Cortes, Marshal Serrano, in reply to a question from Deputy Ruano, said that the Government had received news from Havana, dated the 8th inst., announcing that the insurrection in the island had diminished.

The debate upon the constitution was then resumed. After speeches from Senora Canovas and Rios Rosas, members of the Unionist party, Canon Monterola spoke in defence of Catholicism, and declared that the proposed constitution would lead the country into chaos.

The Government has given orders that 600 insurgents taken prisoners in Cuba should be sent to the Canary Islands instead of to the unhealthy island of Fernando Po, whither the authorities in Cuba have hitherto been sending them.

## HUNGARY.

PESTH, April 11.

The elections in Hungary have resulted in a majority of 75 for the Deak party, and the Croatian deputies will bring his majority up to 100.

It is expected that the session of the Hungarian Diet will last about two months. The delegations will meet at Vienna in July.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 8.

The *New Free Press* says:—"It is asserted on reliable authority that King Victor Emmanuel expressed to General Moering, the Austrian Envoy Extraordinary, his desire to pay a visit to the Imperial Court. Rumour adds that the Emperor Francis Joseph would probably return this visit during the coming season."

## ITALY.

FLORENCE, April 11.

The *Correspondance Italienne* of to-day announces that Commander Charles Cadorna has been appointed Italian Minister in London.

VIENNA, April 13, Evening.

It is stated that Baron Kubeck will shortly proceed to Florence with the Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen for King Victor Emmanuel, and the Order of the Golden Fleece for Prince Humbert.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, March 23.

Some native Christians inhabiting villages 40 miles from Foo-chow have been subjected to great persecutions.

Six Europeans have been attacked by natives near Shanghai and severely injured.

## CUBA.

The British man-of-war *Heron* has gone to Caibarien to inquire into the seizure by a Spanish frigate of the British schooner, *Jeff Davis*. Five Cubans were captured on the schooner trying to leave Cuba for Nassau, and on their return to Caibarien they were taken from the guard and murdered in the streets. The captain and crew of the *Jeff Davis* are still in prison. The two Peruvian iron-clads that left Pensacola recently have taken service with the insurgents. They were in the United States service during the rebellion, and were then known as the *Catawba* and *Oncota*. Several filibustering expeditions are reported to have landed on the coast.

## JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, March 16.

The Northern party have taken possession of the Island of Sado. It is considered that the late disturbances have not been so satisfactorily settled as was thought.

The European ministers are at Hiogo. A sharp shock of earthquake has been experienced in different parts of Japan.

## BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 10.

A strike, accompanied by disturbances, has taken place amongst the workmen, puddlers, and colliers of the extensive coal works and machinery establishments of Messrs. Cockerell at the village of Seraing near Liège. The police and gendarmes have restored order, but it is feared that further disturbances will take place this evening on the fortnight's pay being given out. The garrison at Liège has gone to Seraing, and the *Etoile Belge* says that a detachment of gendarmes has also proceeded thither from Brussels.

BRUSSELS, April 11.

At Seraing, the scene of the great strike of colliers and engineers, after the usual payment of the fortnight's wages had quietly taken place, a sanguinary collision occurred between the rioters and the troops. There were several killed and wounded. During the night matters were comparatively quiet. The military, however, remained under arms.

Several other collieries have joined the strike, and rather sinister rumours respecting the designs of the rioters are in circulation.

BRUSSELS, April 12.

A telegram received here from Seraing states that at ten o'clock this morning tranquillity prevailed in that village, and that there was every reason to believe that order would not again be disturbed.

SERAING, April 12.

Last evening further disturbances took place here. Several parties of rioters assembled, but were dispersed by the troops. Several of the soldiers were wounded, and some arrests were made. The aspect of affairs, however, is reassuring. At the collieries in the neighbourhood work has been resumed.

## AMERICA.

## REJECTION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Senate rejected the Alabama Claims Treaty to-day by 41 votes against 1.

President Grant has appointed Mr. Henry S. Sanford, United States Minister to Spain; Mr. Horace Rublee, to Switzerland; and Mr. Thomas Nelson, to Mexico.

The President has also nominated Mr. William Thomson as Consul at Southampton, and Mr. Meredith Reade at Paris.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, last week, Lord REVERSALE gave notice that on a future day he should ask whether it was the intention of the Government to propose the repeal of the Coronation Oath.

In reply to the Duke of Somerset.

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN described the present state of turret-ship building in the navy, and said that although the First Lord had not filled up the vacancy in the Inspector-Generalship of Marines, the office had not been actually abolished.

The Earl of HARDWICKE commented upon the fact that although the Admiralty had for some years adopted the armour-plated principle, they had not yet succeeded in producing a single ship that would stand a shot. In all their designs they seemed to have lost sight of what should be their first object—that of the security of the ships at sea and the safety of their crews.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented a petition from the crew of the *Tornado*, captured by the Spaniards, complaining of the grievances they had suffered, and praying for the intervention of the British Government in their behalf.

The Earl of CLARENDON remarked that the subject was still pending in the Spanish courts, and that, although great delay had taken place, he hoped the matter would soon be settled by an amicable adjustment.

Earl RUSSELL, on Friday, called attention to the question of life peerages, the state of the law on the subject as reported by the committee of their lordships' House in 1856, and the resolution arrived at in reference to the title of Lord Wensleydale to sit as a peer of Parliament for life. After this preface the noble earl proceeded to explain the provisions of a bill which he intended to lay on the table empowering the Crown to create life peerages. In accordance, however, with the opinion entertained by the late Marquis of Lansdowne, he proposed that the number should be limited—that it should never exceed 28 in the whole, and that no more than four should be created in any one year. The creation of life peerages, he argued, would enable the Crown to call to its deliberations men illustrious by reason of their abilities, legal, general, or scientific knowledge, political experience, or public services, but who might be unable to maintain an hereditary peerage.

The bill having, after a lengthy discussion, been laid upon the table, was subsequently read a first time; as was also a bill brought in by Earl Grey, for the amendment of the law relating to the election of representative peers for Scotland and Ireland.

In the House of Lords on Monday,

Lord WILSON laid upon the table a Bill for consolidating and amending the law of copyright.

At the instance of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH and Lords DALHOUSIE and ARLIN, the Duke of ARGYLL consented to postpone the committee on the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill until the 10th of May, in order that opportunity might be given for an expression of public opinion on the measure in the interval.

On Tuesday the Railway Companies' Meetings Bill was passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons, on Thursday last week, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose shortly after five o'clock, in a full though not crowded House, to make the financial statement for the year 1868-69. The right hon. gentleman having invited forbearance for a statement which he said would be long and complicated, observed that he intended, in the first instance, to eliminate from his calculations all reference to the Abyssinian expedition, reserving that portion of his subject for separate consideration. The estimate of revenue made on the 23rd of April last by his predecessor in office was £73,150,000, but the actual receipt proved to be only £72,592,000, being a deficiency of estimate of £558,000. A comparison of the revenue of 1868-69 with that of the previous year, 1867-68, showed that the latter had produced £89,600,000, while the former had realized £72,592,000, being an increase in favour of 1868-69 of £2,992,000. An analysis of the sources of that increase showed that the revenue derived from articles consumed by the wealthier classes had not only held its own, but had increased, while there was a decline in that produced by articles entering into the consumption of the poor. The revenue of last year actually collected was £72,592,000, and the expenditure £72,972,000, so that there was an excess of expenditure of £380,000. If to this were added the vote of £2,000,000 granted in February, there would be a deficiency of £2,380,000. Coming next to the estimates for the current financial year, he calculated the expenditure at £68,223,000. The last year's estimate was £70,484,000 showing a reduction in favour of the coming financial year of £2,261,000. For this he considered the country was mainly indebted to the heroic efforts of Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Childers in cutting down the estimates for the army and navy. There were several items of increase in the miscellaneous estimates for which the Government was in no way responsible, and some of which were more nominal than real, being items transferred from one account to another. The items of increase included £325,000. The estimated revenue for the year 1869-70 was £72,855,000. The actual receipts last year from the same sources were £72,591,000. The income of the coming year being £72,855,000, and the expenditure £68,223,000, there would be a surplus (irrespective of any demand on account of the Abyssinian expedition of £4,632,000.) With regard to Abyssinia the estimate formed by the Government of the cost of the war was £9,000,000, but he had received a telegram that day from Bombay, from the gentleman deputed to audit the accounts there, to the effect that it might not eventually reach within £170,000 of that sum. Without, however, taking this item into consideration, but taking credit for £400,000 for certain army payments to come in, and then charging the Abyssinian account with the £2,000,000 sanctioned in February, and the bond for £1,000,000 given by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, the charge still outstanding on account of Abyssinia would amount to £4,600,000. If this were to be deducted from the surplus of £4,632,000, a balance would remain of only £32,000. If there was reason to believe that the revenue for the coming year would be elastic, this absence of a surplus might not be a matter of much moment. He hoped, however, to get over the difficulty by effecting a saving in the manner of lecting land and assessed taxes.

The Government was of opinion that a great improvement might be effected by converting the assessed taxes into excise licenses. These licenses would be granted at the beginning of the year, and there would be no collection of taxes during the next nine months beyond those now in arrear. This operation would not only save £100,000 a year, but it would place the Government in possession of a sum of £3,350,000, in addition to £600,000 the proceeds of the last half-year's assessed taxes. If this £3,350,000 were to be added to the surplus of £4,600,000 (the difference between income and expenditure), there would be a total sum of £7,950,000. From this £4,600,000 must be deducted for the balance of Abyssinian expenditure, leaving £3,350,000 to be dealt with. In disposing of this windfall the Government thought their first duty would be to take one penny off the income-tax (reducing it from 6d. to 5d. in the pound). They next proposed to abolish the duty of 1s. per quarter on foreign wheat and other grain (amounting to £900,000), and to abolish the remainder of the fire insurance duty. This latter operation would take effect from Midsummer next. It was also proposed to abolish the tax on hair powder (which only realized £925); to reduce the duty on armorial bearings to one guinea, with an additional guinea for those inscribed on carriages; to reduce the duty on male servants to 15s. each; and on two-wheeled carriages to a similar sum; to reduce the horse-dealers' license from £27 to £12 10s.; to abolish all exceptional taxes on locomotion by removing the taxes on omnibuses and stage-coaches and placing them on the footing of other hackney carriages; to reduce the duty on horses (irrespective of size) from 21s. to 10s. 6d. each; to reduce the duty on metropolitan cabs from £19 5s. on "four-wheelers" and £16 on "hansoms" to £3 3s. on the former, and £2 2s. on the latter; to abolish altogether the duty on post-horses, and the license for retailing tea.

On Friday, on the motion for going into committee of supply on the civil service estimates,

Mr. FAWCETT moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House all appointments to the civil and diplomatic services ought to be obtained by open competition. In supporting the motion he urged that political patronage was a source of corruption which permeated far and wide into our electoral system, and that the principle of open competition would attract to the service of the Crown those who possessed not only intellectual vigour, but physical capacity; while it would relieve the Government from the pressure of applications which they too often found themselves compelled to accede to in favour of ineligible candidates.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER pointed out the difficulty of at once adopting the suggestion of Mr. Fawcett. It would, he said, be impossible to sanction the principle of open competition without that previous internal organisation and subdivision of labour by which duties requiring intellectual capacity should be separated from those of a routine character.

On a division the motion was negatived by 281 to 30. Mr. E. RICHARDS brought under notice the question of friendly societies, urging that Government should take some steps to ensure the safety of the funds deposited by the working classes with those institutions.

In reply, Mr. Secretary BRUCE acknowledged the importance of the subject, and suggested that inquiry by a select committee might be desirable.

On Monday, in reply to a question from Mr. Newdegate, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that he expected in January next to obtain a total sum of £3,050,000 on account of income-tax, at 5d. in the pound, from land tax and inhabited house duty, from assessed taxes, and from excise licenses.

Mr. PIM asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would allow any drawback on the stocks of corn now in the hands of dealers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that there was no intention of allowing any drawback; and, in answer to another question, said he could not fix any precise period for the abolition of the duty until the bill (founded on the resolution to be submitted to the House) should be introduced.

In reply to numerous questions, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after hinting at the feasibility of "fliching" from the year 1871-72 quite as much as it was now proposed to take from 1870-71, said that after consultation with his colleagues he was prepared to accept the suggestion of Mr. Ward-Hunt, and postpone the sixth resolution (grant of excise duties) until the House and the country should have had further time for its consideration. With regard to the definite period for abolishing the duty on corn, &c., he proposed that the Act should come into force on the 1st of June next.

The following votes were agreed to:—£460,000 for clothing establishments, £512,900 for barrack establishments, £43,800 for Divine service, £2,000 for martial law, £386,300 for hospital establishments, £1,150,000 for military store departments, and £884,000 for superintending establishments and works, buildings and repairs, at home and abroad.

On Tuesday leave was given to Mr. GOLDNEY to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of county coroners and for other purposes.

Leave was also given to the LORD ADVOCATE to bring in a bill to make better provision for endowed hospitals and endowed educational institutions in Scotland.

A debate on the collection of agricultural returns was inaugurated by Mr. PELL, but was shortly afterwards adjourned.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Metropolitan Commons Act of 1866; and Mr. DIXON a bill to amend the Adulteration of Food and Drink Act of 1860.

The Libel Bill was read a second time.

On Wednesday Mr. SINCLAIR AYTOUN called the attention of the Home Secretary to a proclamation issued by the Mayor of Tynemouth, giving notice that persons attending the lectures of Mr. Murphy at North Shields and paying money for admission were liable to a penalty of £20 under the 39 George III., chapter 79, section 15.

Mr. BRUCE replied that the Mayor had not exceeded his authority, having acted under the instructions of the Home Office. The Act was passed in 1799, and under it any common informer could recover the penalties.

The *Levant Herald* makes the announcement that Miss Burdett Coutts has proposed to provide Jerusalem with an efficient system of water supply at her own cost, and says the scheme which embodies the details of her munificent offer has been laid before the Council of State. A preliminary report of the action to which it has been referred has (the *Herald* adds) been made in favour of some features of the proposal, which will probably be accepted in its entirety.



## WISDOM, WIT, &amp; HUMOUR.

**A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.**—A young lady in company with a right reverend prelate consented, after a long and coy resistance, to be led to the piano. When she sang, it was so badly that, as she finished, no one was found with sufficient heroism to express to the fair exponent the collected thanks of the auditors. In this strait his lordship arose, and crossing the room said, with his sweetest smile, "Thank you, Miss —, very particularly. Another time, when you say you can't sing, we shall all know how to believe you."

"Boy, did you let off that gun?" exclaimed an enraged schoolmaster.

"Yes, sir," "Well, what do you think I ought to do with you?"

"Why, let me off."

**A FAMOUS JUDGE** came late to court. One day in busy season, Whereat his clerk, in great surprise, Inquired of him the reason.

"A child was born," his honour said, "And I'm the happy sire."

"An infant judge?" "Oh, no," said he, "As yet he's but a crier."

**WHAT** piece of carpentry becomes a game as soon as it is finished? A gate.

**WHY** was the whale that swallowed Jonah like a retired milkman?—Because he got a profit (propit) out of the water.

**THERE** are ties which should never be severed, as the ill-used wife said when she found her brute of a husband hanging in the hay-loft.

**MY** first is what lies at the door; my second is a kind of corn; and my third is what nobody can do without, and my whole is one of the United States. Matrimony.

**A GENTLEMAN** was threatening to beat a dog which barked intolerably. "Why," exclaimed an Irishman, who was present, "would you bate a poor dumb animal for spakin' out?"

**A NEGRO**, on a trial in Philadelphia for stealing, put in the plea of insanity. To prove this, it was said he might have stolen the big rooster, but he only took the small chickens.

**WHAT** style of hat is the easiest to wear?—That which is not felt.

**WHEN** is a rushlight like a tombstone?—When it is set up for a late husband.

**"GRATE"** COMPANIONS.—The poker and the tongue.

**"HOW** came that greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid-of-all-work. "Why," replied the girl, "the candles fell into the water, and I put them in the oven to dry."

**THE** gas is reported by an American paper to be so bad in Erie Pa., that the boy who puts it out has to take a lantern to find the posts.

**WHEN** an Irish woman applied for relief at Portland, the committee asked, "How many children have you?" "Six, yer honour!" "How old is the youngest?" "Me youngest is dead, yer honour; but I've had another since!"

**"PAX, sir,"** said a young Singapore, learning English, to his tutor, "am I raw when my clothes are off?" "Not unless you have rubbed your skin off. Tell me, why do you ask?" He opened the dictionary, and pointed to "raw, undressed."

**"JUDGE L—,"** I admire you!" said Count Granowski. "Why," returned the judge, "I cannot see how you can admire me, after calling me such bad names!" "Indeed I do, roared the count. "I admire everything that is perfect, and you are one perfect scoundrel."

**HEAR** is Prentiss's last hit at Forney:—A friend of Forney says he "grew like a rough oak among storms and whirlwinds." Never mind, Forney; you'll probably be a hot-house plant in the next world.

**PIERCING PAIN.**—A man who was thrown through window sash, glass, and all, remarked afterwards that he had never experienced such piercing pains before.

**HOW** much does a fool weigh generally?—A simpleton.

**SOME** BY having said to Jerrold, "I have just had some calf's-tail soup," the wit replied, "Well, extremes do meet sometimes."

**"WHAT** is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a school exhibition. "The chief use of bread," answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, "is to spread butter and treacle on."

**SWELL**, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, "Make them cover the calf." "Impossible!" exclaimed the astounded boot-maker, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough."

**LOVE'S YOUNG DIFFICULTY.** Upon the timber ridge she stood, Toat-pans the water near the wood. A maiden innocent and good.

The day was bright, the month was May, The frisky lambs around were sporting, We both were young, and youth, they say, Youth is the time for courting.

She paused, a word might make her stay— I would that she was here to-day! I spoke not, and she passed away.

You laugh, no doubt, and deem me cold, That in my arms I did not fold her; The reason? I was ten years old, And she was ten years older!

"We see," said Swift, in one of his most sarcastic moods, "what God thinks of riches by the people he gives them to."

**THE HEIGHT OF PATIENCE.**—A deaf man waiting to hear the ticking of a sun-dial. A BOKE, meeting Douglas Jerrold, said, "Well, what's going on to-day?" Jerrold said, darting past the inquirer, "I am!"

**A** CONSCRIPT being told that it was sweet to die for his country, excused himself on the ground that he never did like sweet things.

**AN** Irish absentee is said to have sent this comforting message to his steward:—"Tell the tenants that no threats to shoot you will terrify me."

**AT** an examination of some girls for the rite of confirmation, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form?"

baptism?" one of them replied, "The baby, sir."

**A** MAN courting a young woman was interrogated by her father as to his occupation. "I am a paper-hanger upon a large scale," he replied. He married the girl, and turned out to be a bill-sticker.

**A** COUNTRY carpenter having neglected to make a gallows that had been ordered to be erected by a certain day, the judge himself went to the man and said, "Fellow, how came you to neglect making the gibbet that I ordered?" Without intending any sarcasm, the man replied, "I'm very sorry; had I known it was for your lordship, it should have been done immediately."

**HORTICULTURAL HINTS FOR EVERYBODY AND ALWAYS.**—Cultivate acquaintance, if desirable; if not, cut them. Never sow the seeds of dissension.—Weed your library.—Get as much heart's ease as you can.—Attend to wallflowers and trim coxcombs.—Emulate the cucumber—be cool.—Don't peach.—Avoid flowers of speech.—"Bedding out" is good for plants, but not for friends.—Take the advice of the sage, or you may rue the consequences.

## FROM "PUNCH."

**THEIR GUARDIAN ANGEL.**—Miss Burdett Coutts has been nominated one of the Guardians for Bethnal Green. Of course she will be elected by acclamation. But the office and title will not be new to her, for she has long been the Guardian of the Poor.

**HINT FOR A HOLIDAY.**—Go to the Zoological Gardens, if you want to enjoy them, always for choice, on a very wet day. In your water-proof and under your umbrella, you will then have room, without inconvenience or obstruction, to see the wild beasts fed.

**AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.**—Mr. Lowe will go down to posterity as the author of a Surprise Budget. He may be said to have surprised everybody by Lowe-ring taxation.

## FROM "FUN."

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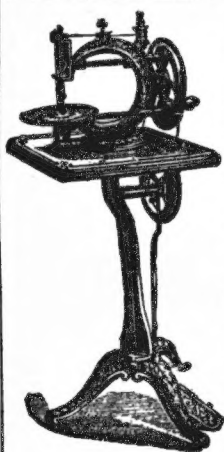
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